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The Woman Voter

Vol. V. JUNE, 1914. No. 6.

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PUTTING NEW YORK ON THE SUFFRAGE MAP.

IN November, 1915, the men of New York State will have the chance of their lives to take the initiative in extending full citizenship rights to the women of the State.

The Constitutional Convention will sit in April of that year and draw up a new Constitution in which woman suffrage may be included, and in November, 1915, either this Constitution or the Constitutional amendment passed by our last Legislature will be submitted to the voters. This will be the climax of the sixty-five years of patient, tireless work by the women of the State. That this work has been a steady, dignified campaign of education is a tribute to the fairmindedness and chivalry of the men of the State, and we believe that November, 1915, will mark the close of our campaign, because we believe in their sense of justice and fair play.

Woman suffrage is not revolutionary; it means simply that our government shall be in reality what it states itself to be: a truly representative government, a government by the consent of the governed, that it shall be in reality a government of the people, for and by the people.

New York State is in a better position to push forward a successful campaign than it has ever been before. The work of organization by assembly districts, commenced some time ago, has been going steadily on with increasing momentum under the Empire State campaign committee. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in whose hands is the organization of the State, reported at the last meeting of the campaign committee that of the eighty-seven assembly districts outside of Greater New York sixty-nine are now under good, live, active leaders; seven more are in process of organization by active paid organizers. Four assembly districts in the Adirondack district have been left until summer weather makes campaign work in them possible.

The old suffrage clubs of the State association have been growing steadily. They are pushing propaganda work and are backing the assembly district work in every possible way. During the last few months many new ones have been organized, so that now the town or hamlet of any size that has not some kinds of suffrage activity is exceptional.

In January of last winter the Woman Suffrage Party of Greater New York held its assembly district conventions in every one of the sixty-three assembly districts of the city; a record which any political party might envy. They have already 100,000 enrollments and have made a good start on their second 100,000.

Besides the central headquarters of the Campaign Committee and the New York State Woman Suffrage Association in New York City, the Woman Suffrage Party, the Equal Franchise and many other headquarters in Greater New York, there are twenty-two permanent headquarters scattered throughout the State.

On May 2nd, in more than sixty towns and villages in the State, Woman's Independence Day was celebrated. The Woman's Declaration of Independence was read and every possible way was utilized to bring woman suffrage to the attention of the voters.

When they understand that woman suffrage does not mean the neglect of the home and children, that it is not sex warfare, that it is not an expression of antagonism to man or a desire to usurp his place or do his work, but that we desire it in order that the home may be more fully represented, for the further protection of the child and for a fuller partnership with men they surely need not hesitate to grant it. The last number of the *Century Magazine* gives this definition of Feminism: "That women shall be equal stockholders with men in the business of life." That is what woman suffrage really means.

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN.

Current Events in Suffrage

SUFFRAGE IS MARCHING ON!

IN May, the International Council of Women, representing seven million women, with delegates from twenty-two countries of the world, met in Rome, Italy, to discuss the problem of women from various points of view. Reverend Anna Howard Shaw, representing the National American Woman Suffrage Association, delivered a notable address upon the progress of the suffrage movement, which was widely quoted in newspapers throughout the world. She said that the growth of suffrage had been shown in the past four years in four ways:

"First. The changed attitude of the people, in that woman suffrage had become the most frequent subject of conversation everywhere, while the press gave more space to it in its news and editorial columns than to any other political or moral reform.

"Second. Political parties reflecting the popular mind vied with each other in seeking the support of women by inserting woman suffrage planks in their platforms, as they knew that no party could be successful when women organized against it.

"Third. During the past two years the subject of woman suffrage had been before every parliament in every nation except Turkey, while in the United States it had been one of the most important questions of debate, and for the first time in American history favorable reports had been made by both the Senate and House Committees, and it had become a national question.

"Fourth. More nations and states had granted the vote to women during the past five years than in any previous five years in history."

Dr. Shaw concluded her speech amid prolonged applause, and afterward the following resolution was passed by the meeting:

"Realizing the rapidly changing character of the problems that must now be considered by governments, and seeing that these problems increasingly affect the moral, educational and industrial life of the people, women recognize their responsibility in the national life, and the International Council of Women therefore reaffirms its earnest belief that the right to vote at parliamentary and local elections should be given to women in all countries where representative government exists."

WOMAN'S INDEPENDENCE DAY.

SUFFRAGISTS have put a new holiday in the calendar; a day of joyous celebration, with parades, music, gay colored banners, and all that brings a festival note to the city streets and parks. Woman's Independence Day has come to mark the onward progress of the suffrage movement and to teach the nation what this great struggle for complete democracy really means.

In towns, hamlets and cities the day was marked by celebrations of every description. Newspapers all over the country were filled with accounts of great parades and open-air demonstrations. Chicago had the greatest parade in its history, thousands of newly enfranchised women, forming a line that extended more than two miles, marched to celebrate their victory and thank the State Legislature for voting suffrage to them.

Pennsylvania and Massachusetts held monster parades and mass meetings to emphasize their campaigns; Connecticut and Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri gave demonstrations of a demand for equal suffrage which have never been surpassed. From one end of the United States to the other, north, east, south and west, Woman's Independence Day proclaimed the new freedom which the women of the country demand.

FATHER KNICKERBOCKER—My girl! How you have grown!

Courtesy of The N. Y. Tribune

MAY 2ND IN NEW YORK.

"WHENEVER the suffragists pick out a day for parading or other open-air manifestations of their devotion to a most interesting cause," said the *New York Times* on May 4th, "the sun shines and the breezes are balmy. Saturday they had Roosevelt luck in the matter of weather." And we did, which shows that the elements are with us, even if the *Times* is a bit grudging of our "day of triumph."

There is no denying that the public was disappointed upon discovering that there would be no parade as in former years. One of the papers told the story of a small boy who wormed his way through the crowd and planted himself be-

WATCHING THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BROOKLYN

fore a woman who wore a "votes for women" sash.

"Say, missus," he queried, "ain't they goin' t' be no suffrage parade this year?"

"No, no parade," she told him.

"Oh," he piped, "ain't that too bad!"

Nevertheless there was hearty response to the many demonstrations which began with a series of great mass meetings in Washington Square, at which the resolutions to Congress were passed, and ended with a meeting at Carnegie Hall, which overflowed to several out-door meetings. From the Battery to the Bronx, in all the public squares and parks, along the Drive and out by the baseball field, impressive meetings were held. There were motor parades with gaily decked automobiles, flying squadrons of speakers, open-air demonstrations everywhere.

One of the most impressive ceremonies was in Prospect Park in Brooklyn, where the city fathers erected a grand stand and a crowd numbering thousands listened to a chorus of women and heard inspiring suffrage addresses. Queens, Richmond and Bronx carried the joyous message of suffrage and made their residents aware of Woman's Independence Day. It was by far the greatest suffrage day which New York has yet witnessed.

THE PARADE IN WASHINGTON.

WITH petitions urging Congress to pass the Bristow-Mondel Resolution, thousands of suffragists marched to the Capitol on the 9th of May. It was one of the greatest national demonstrations ever held, with delegations which came all the way from the Pacific Coast, from New England, the South and the Middle West.

The marchers were divided into sections, each led by a squadron of suffrage cavalry. Several women carried a twenty-foot banner bearing this inscription:

"We Demand the Passage of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution."

There were divisions representing the Congressional districts, the professions, the different States and the various suffrage organizations.

At the Capitol the ceremonies were brief. The women formed a line fronting the entrance and the marchers, in a dense group, gathered on the great steps. Senators and Representatives from suffrage States met them there informally. The bands massed under the portico, played the suffrage hymn, with all the suffragists singing. Then, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee' and "The Star-Spangled Banner" brought the day to a close. Delegates crowded to House and Senate, presented their resolutions, and then, as ordinary spectators, watched the proceedings of Congress from the galleries.

ANOTHER NATIONAL VICTORY.

BY an overwhelming vote of the House Judiciary Committee the Mondell resolution proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women, was reported on the fifth of May. This is the original or Susan B. Anthony amendment which for twenty years has been smothered in the committee. If passed by Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the States it would mean the enfranchisement of the women of the entire country.

According to press dispatches the Judiciary Committee has for weeks past been overwhelmed with petitions, letters and telegrams urging an immediate report. Of late petitions have been arriving by express. Could Congress need stronger proof that the women of this Nation are standing together in their demand for immediate national action on the suffrage question? It is significant that the report of the committee followed within three days the Nation-wide demonstrations.

Although the resolution was sent to the House "without recommendation" every effort will be made to bring the suffrage question to an early vote. Suffragists are not at all discouraged that the Democratic party in caucus has failed to include the suffrage bill in its program of this session. It is probable that a special rule will be made to bring the matter to discussion. Majority Leader Underwood has expressed his willingness that the debate should begin at an early date.

In the meantime there is general rejoicing that the suffrage amendment has at last emerged. As one press dispatch says:

"The action has produced a situation that has set Congress trembling. Should a record vote be taken, which is not unlikely, many Representatives fear their public careers will be cut short, no matter which side they espouse."

THE SHAFROTH AMENDMENT.

THE United States Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage has reported the Shafroth Amendment to the National Constitution to the Senate, with the recommendation that it be passed. It will be remembered that this amendment was drafted to meet the objections of those who declared that the old amendment, providing for the enfranchisement of women was against the doctrine of States Rights. The amendment is as follows:

"Whenever any number of legal voters of any State, to a number of exceeding 8 per cent. of the number of legal voters at the last preceding general election held in such State, shall petition for the submission to the legal voters of said State of the question whether women shall have equal rights with men in respect to voting at all elections to be held in such State, such question shall be so submitted, and if, upon such submission, a majority of the legal voters of the State voting on the question shall vote in favor of granting to women such equal rights, the same shall thereupon be deemed established, anything in the constitution or laws of such State to the contrary notwithstanding."

WHAT DOES THE RED ROSE REALLY MEAN?

THE Anti-suffragists planned a counter demonstration to the Washington celebration. Expressing the hope that there would be red roses in sufficient number to offset the color schemes of the suffragists they issued the following statement:

"The Anti-suffragists disapprove strongly of street parades, hikes, and other spectacular and unwomanly tactics employed by suffragists in their efforts to convince legislators and the public that the ballot will benefit women. They realize, however, that absence of any sign of disapproval may be misconstrued by onlookers to be an acquiescence to the clamor of the streets. Consequently, as a means of voicing their disapproval in a quiet and dignified manner they have issued instructions for the wearing of a red rose."

Now, everyone knows that the Socialists have had red for their color from the very beginning of their organization in this country and in Europe. Consequently, it was but natural that the Socialist women who marched in the parade should choose to wear a red rose as their symbol. To the general public, therefore, the Antis who wore red roses, appeared as Socialists, a rôle which they could hardly fill, as they class socialism with suffrage as one of the greatest menaces of our time.

According to the newspapers, red roses along the line of spectators disappeared when the Socialist division appeared with their badges.

SUFFRAGE AND THE HUMOROUS MAGAZINES.

OUR contention that one of the chief failings of Anti-suffragists is a lack of humor is borne out by the fact that the leading humorous magazines are with us.

Judge has long been a friend of woman suffrage and has for more than two years published a department called "The Modern Woman." Readers of the VOTER are familiar with many of the *Judge* cartoons; for we have reproduced them often, especially those of Lou Rogers, a staunch friend of the party.

Within the last months *Puck* has announced its advocacy of votes for woman and is pushing our cause with vigor and enthusiasm. By courtesy of the publishers we reproduce two of Mr. Keppler's striking drawings in this issue of the VOTER.

Suffrage is now a popular cause and editors take no risk in endorsing it. Nevertheless, they expect a hearty response from suffragists and we urge our readers to give it. We need every avenue of reaching the public during our campaign and we should show our appreciation of the support of popular magazines by giving preference to those which support our movement. *Life* is against us, but *Puck* and *Judge* are for us. The moral is obvious.

Courtesy of The Evening Sun.

FIVE IN ONE FOR NEW YORK.

IN the spring of 1910 California lay prostrate under the heel of a railroad ring. The Southern Pacific owned the Legislature, as it had owned preceding Legislatures, regardless of party, for many a year. The people seemed powerless. But scandals and abuses in connection with State institutions had roused club-women, voteless then, to an effort to at least protect from neglect and ill-treatment the helpless wards of the State. Two of these women sought counsel from Mr. Charles Willard, who though mortally ill, still kept his place among the leaders in the fight upon the railroad ring. The election which was to test the strength of the reform forces was only six months off. No one desired their victory more keenly than Mr. Willard. At the same time, no one knew better than he what "they were up against."

"What is the chance of success?" one of the women asked him.

"About one in five," was his reply.

Notwithstanding these odds against it, in the following November reform swept the State. The ring was broken. The railroad lost its power. Johnson was elected Governor. A reform Legislature was elected, the Legislature which in 1911 enfranchised California women.

There is stuff in this history to cheer New York suffragists. Our chance of winning the vote in 1915 is surely better than one in five. Things move with fast increasing speed once they are started. We have got started. We are going fast. We expect to arrive.

MRS. CATT'S CHALLENGE.

MRS. CARRIE C. CATT, Chairman of the Empire State Campaign Committee, has sent the following letter to the National and State Associations Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

"We have been informed by a number of men and women that they have been accosted when passing your temporary headquarters on Broadway with the statement that the programme of equal suffrage includes free love, disruption of the home and no children.

"The fact that many of your speakers do bring charges of this nature against various suffragists lends color to the possibility that you authorize such statements. But since it is impossible to trace rumors of this nature, we ask you in this public fashion whether these misrepresentations are included in the propaganda of your board.

"Before we take any steps to deal with the situation we desire to know officially, direct from you, whether your representatives are acting in accordance with instructions from you. We welcome a fair fight, but protest against attempts to misrepresent the character and beliefs of those whose motives are inspired solely by the desire to dignify the home, to honor marriage and secure greater protection for children in order that they may grow up worthy citizens of the republic."

Mrs. Dodge has replied that she will lay the matter before her Board and reply at a later date. Miss Alice Hill Chittenden replied in an open letter to *The New York World* in which she declared that she would stand by what she has publicly said on the suffrage question.

THE LATEST ENGLISH SUFFRAGE BILL.

A FEW days ago in the British House of Lords for the first time a bill to give women the parliamentary vote was introduced by Lord Selborne. Sixty of the Lords voted for and 104 against the measure.

In the British House of Commons for twenty-nine years a majority of the members have been pledged to woman suffrage, and seven bills have passed their second reading sometimes with huge majorities, only to be laid to sleep by the "machine politicians."

The different history of woman suffrage in the two houses is suggestive of the differences between their composition and character. It is suggestive, no less, of the true nature of the woman suffrage proposition.

The British House of Lords is the only English speaking legislative body which exists in virtue of privilege. The majority of its members sit there because they are the oldest sons of their fathers, and for no better reason. By happy accident, occasionally some of them are able men, but they are responsible only to themselves. They are the bulwark of an outworn, aristocratic tradition.

The average attendance in the House of Lords is extremely small, even when dealing with first-class measures. Generally, the visitor may find perhaps a dozen Lords lolling about. On this occasion 168 Lords recorded their vote. The Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Established Church, and four bishops voted for the bill. The vote, then, seems to show that within the very strongholds of conservatism and privilege, the continuance of the political discrimination against women is coming to be regarded as unjust and archaic. It is the mark of a long step forward.

In England, unlike New York and most of the United States, there are more women than men and this fact is frequently cited against woman suffrage. It seems curious that anyone who professes to believe at all in representative government should claim that the majority should have no representation. But this is the case in Great Britain, and again and again have the hopes of the suffragists been dashed to the ground not only by political trickery, but by the failure of their supporters to agree as to which classes of women should first be enfranchised.

It is in the power of the Britisth Parliament, without any referendum, to give women the vote. Those women who are independent householders (they are only one in ten) already have every vote except the parliamentary. No one, not even the Anti-suffragists, denies the wisdom and justice of women voting for and sitting on the largest city and county councils. English women cannot be expected to rest content with their present political position, when acts of Parliament like the Insurance Act and the Children's Charter come right into their lives and homes.

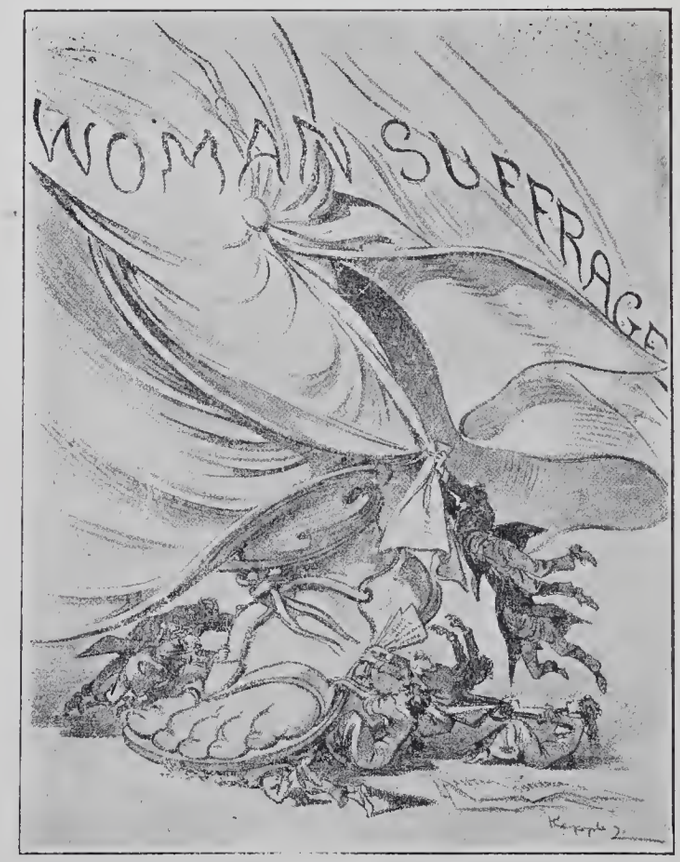
For thirty years women have been organized into the two great political parties. They have done most of the unpaid work in politics for, owing to the Corrupt Practices Act, most of the work has to be unpaid. Candidates for Parliament, therefore, do not dare refuse to support woman suffrage when the women who return them by their work, though not by their vote, really demand it, and this explains to a considerable extent the extraordinary situation that has arisen in England.

The women of New York are given, if not a harder task, at least a harder means of accomplishing their task. They have, by some means or other, to win the consent to their enfranchisement of the majority of men who now possess the vote. Happy is it for the women of America that the spirit of these States is more liberal, less tradition-ridden than is the spirit of John Bull.

EVA WARD,
New Constitutional Society, England.

MADAME NORDICA.

IN the death of Madame Nordica the suffrage movement loses an ardent friend and worker. Madame Nordica gave generously of her great gift of song, and those who heard her sing, "The Star Spangled Banner" at the suffrage pageant in the Metropolitan Opera House last year, will not soon forget the inspiration of her song and her beautiful presence.



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"All Together Now! Stop Her!"

The Antis Answered

In the April issue of THE WOMAN VOTER we published the first of a series of answers to questions issued by The Man Suffrage Association, Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women, addressed to college professors. The set was so long that we were unable to use all the replies at one time and we hoped that by this month the Antis themselves would have announced the results of their investigation. Since they have not done so we conclude that their experience, like ours, proves that equal suffrage is well supported in the universities. The last of the series will appear in the July issue of the VOTER.

VI.

A.—From what point of view, except that of physiology, may women legitimately be regraded as a class?

This question is based upon a wrong idea of what constitutes a social class. Women are not a class, save as social usage makes distinctions.

PROFESSOR HOWARD B. WOOLSTON,
City College, New York.

B.—Do women form a class from the psychological point of view? Do their minds work differently from those of men? Are they generally more emotional? Is their action, as a rule, more impulsive?

In my opinion men and women do not form psychologically different classes. The differences existing between some men is greater than the differences existing between some men and some women. All the mental functions are performed in approximately the same way, on the average, by men and women. Differences in temperament characterize mankind as a whole, and emotional expressions are signs of these differences. Doubtless women as a class are distinguished by temperamental differences, due to the difference in economy of the reproductive system of men and women. But it must be remembered that many men are more "feminine" in this respect, and many women more "masculine." Sex can be ignored as a test of mental efficiency. If women are more impulsive than men in their judgments (and I believe they are so, as a rule), this is mainly due to the fact that they are so excluded from practical affairs as to have less practice in making practical judgments. All uneducated and unpracticed races and classes tend to be emotional in their judgments.

PROFESSOR W. I. THOMAS,
University of Chicago, Illinois.

C.—If these or other psychological differences exist, do they, as far as they go, qualify or disqualify women for political activity?

It seems to me exceedingly questionable to base a decision of suitability for the offices of citizenship upon anatomical and physiological criteria, which probably have at best only remote and indirect bearing upon the problem.

Modern society has seen a revolution in woman's state within half a century, and not only has survived the change, but has proceeded to exploit women still further in industry and the higher functions of the State. Indeed, New York at the moment possesses notable examples of efficient women devoting their able talents to the public welfare. Doubtless, therefore, when political enfranchisement comes, it also will be survived; and under the political conditions then created the State will develop the new asset, not only for the women who will be directly benefited, but to the advantage of society as a whole.

DR. SIMON FLEXNER,
Director of the Laboratories, the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

The Unfair Taunt of the Highbrow.

The Highbrow—"If you are my mental equal why have you no medals?"

D.—Do women form an economic or social class? Or are they distributed through all the economic and social classes in substantially the same proportions as men? If the latter, is not the theory of virtual representation defensible in other matters than taxation?

Broadly, women are distributed among economic and social classes the same as men. I do not hold the theory of virtual representation defensible on that account, either here or anywhere else.

E.—If women do not form an economic or social class, will they not divide on questions of policy very much as men do? Has not this proved to be the case in the woman suffrage States?

To the first question; probably. To the second; yes, so far as I know.

To my mind neither question has any great bearing on the advisability of woman suffrage, which I advocate on the ground of its effect on women, rather than on the ground of the changes in the political and social order that women will make directly by voting.

PROFESSOR HENRY MUSSEY,
Columbia University, New York.

F.—If total votes are to be increased by woman suffrage without change of results, will the

increase of effort and expense, to parties, and to the State, be worth while?

The question assumes the impossible, and I dislike to answer it even as an hypothesis. But if it means without change of immediate concrete results in legislation and industrial condition. I say still woman suffrage will be worth while. Professor Ritchie has well said: "A vote is not merely an occasional and indirect means of exerting a small fraction of political influence, but, what is still much more important, it is a stamp of full citizenship, of dignity and of responsibility. It is a distinct mark that the possessors of it can be no longer ignored by government and can no longer shirk the duty of thinking about public and common interests."

I think that suffrage will be one of various influences that will make women have a keener sense of their social responsibility and significance. This is the first essential condition to having men regard them with more respect. This greater respect from men (not as patronized inferiors, but as equals) is essential to many lines of progress, as, for examule, Flexner has recently clearly shown in the matter of prostitution in Europe.

PROFESSOR HERBERT E. MILLS,
Vassar College, New York.

G.—Will the doubling of the vote to be "got out" by woman suffrage increase the importance of the professional politician?

If by the term "professional politician" is meant men or women who devote themselves to political organization and machination for what they can make out of it for themselves, and who become an active source of political corruption, the answer must be an emphatic negative. This conclusion is not based on theory. Why, indeed, should we theorize concerning the effects of equal suffrage when the system has been in operation in a number of our States for many years?

The well-nigh universal testimony from suffrage States is that the granting of the franchise to women has neither increased political corruption nor enhanced the influence of such persons as are above described. On the contrary the evidence is overwhelming that equal suffrage has materially decreased both. This conclusion is powerfully supported by the fact that all "professional politicians" are opposed to woman suffrage.

The entrance of women into the political organizations has been a good thing for the women and the parties. It has broadened the women, demonstrated that there is nothing inherently vicious or debasing in politics, and has elevated the entire standard of political action. Moreover, it is doubtful if any single thing is doing as much to alter our erroneous attitude towards politics and political activity as the extension of suffrage to women.

PROFESSOR A. R. HATTON,
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.

H.—Does not efficient cooperation depend upon the division of labor? Is not the traditional differentiation of men's work and women's work such division? Has it ceased to be necessary or expedient?

Doubtless this first chain of questions is a fine example of the Socratic method, a shrewd use of dialectical craft; but it ought not to ensnare anyone who knows the laws of social evolution as contrasted with organic or biological evolution. The differentiation of the sexes is of course in the interest of a "division of labor." That is to say, it has arisen for the sake of a division of *sex-labor and sex-function.* In a word, the differentiation of the sexes and the resulting division of sex-labor mean motherhood and fatherhood. Paternity like maternity is an organic or sex-fact.

But if sex-differentiation means a division or specialization of parental functions, it does not mean a similar specialization of the share of each sex in the business of social control. It does not require, for instance, that the work of the church, the school, or the state should be apportioned on sex-lines. It does not imply that there is sex in mind or in social function.

Moreover, if there were a thoroughgoing division of the world's work according to sex, such as its political or economic labor, there would be imperative need that each sex should have an equal voice in determining the conditions under which its special sex-work should be performed. It would be as unjust as it would be unwise to deny either sex a full share of social control; and the legal register of social control is the ballot.

I.—If women receive the right to vote, will their political duties be fully performed by voting? Should they take an equal part with men in the work of political organization and propaganda? Even if they do this, will they then have discharged all the duties connected with active citizenship?

There is urgent need that woman should concern herself with the whole political process as a part of the social process. The entrance of woman into the service of society as a voter, legislator, or administrator will mean a wholesale socialization of politics. Instead of man-made system we may expect to have a human-made system adequate to satisfy the needs of both man and woman, who will then be equal partners in the state as they should be now in the family.

J.—If women are to assume onerous duties previously discharged by men, are any of their traditional duties to be undertaken by men? If not, will these duties be as efficiently performed as at present?

Here the phantom of the abandoned home again arises. Once more, it is overlooked that the ballot has a regulative or standardizing function; that it is the register of the individual's voice in determining the character of social control.

Two things are urgently needed in the modern process of socialization: that the woman should have an opportunity to do a full share of the world's work; and that the man should take a full share in the work of the home. It is very true that woman's place is in the home. It is not less true that man's place is in the home. But the home is not merely a house, a physical dwelling place. It is a psychic, a spiritual fact; a group of ideals, relations, activities. It is vain to turn back the hand on the dial of progress. Marriage will indeed be holy when it rests on the troth-plight of equals. The home is indeed the human soul's most sacred temple. It will not be less sacred when through it flows the swift current of the larger social life.

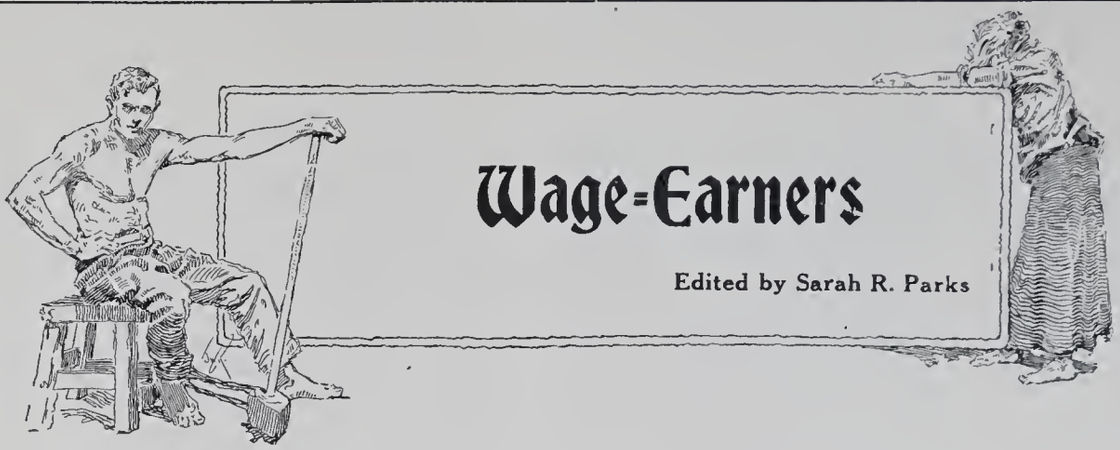
PROFESSOR GEORGE ELLIOTT HOWARD,
University of Nebraska.

(To be concluded.)

Courtesy of the Evening Sun

An Interesting Coincidence

Two—and apparently only two—men's organizations have declared against woman suffrage this year—the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Montana and the Union League Club of New York.



Wage-Earners

Edited by Sarah R. Parks

"THEY are of freedom, life deserving who daily take them both by storm."

Had you been in Coloroda a few months ago you might have seen a quiet stretch of tents with armed men and the miners' wives and children sleeping inside, and just one old woman without, watching. Having been warned that the militia were coming that night to arrest her and wishing to avoid any violence on the part of the angered strikers, she had insisted, without explaining why, on keeping the watch herself.

Or again you might have been in Trinidad and have seen the children's parade—hundreds of miners' children come up from the camps, marching under the American flag, a parade planned largely because Mother Jones felt that the children needed an outing and a good time. Towards the close of the day you might have heard someone call, "Mother, Mother!" and have seen Mother Jones hurry to the discovery of the approach of gunmen, with bayonets drawn, coming down upon a crowd in which there were many men capable of fighting back. You would have seen her spring upon a hastily improvised platform, and hurriedly disbanding her followers, to whom the freedom of the town had been legally given, clear the streets before any trouble could break out.

This is the leader whom the militia took, a woman eighty-two years old, and without making any charge against her, kept her in solitary confinement at one time for nine weeks. Afterwards, when upon release she went back immediately to Trinidad, they imprisoned her for twenty-five days more in a horribly unsanitary and rat-infested cellar. The trouble is not that Mother Jones is a dangerous criminal; she was offered her liberty repeatedly if she would go to Denver or anywhere away from the strike. It is not that she stirs up violence; if only she would incite to violence she would be easier to fight. But instead she constantly is on the lookout to prevent violence.

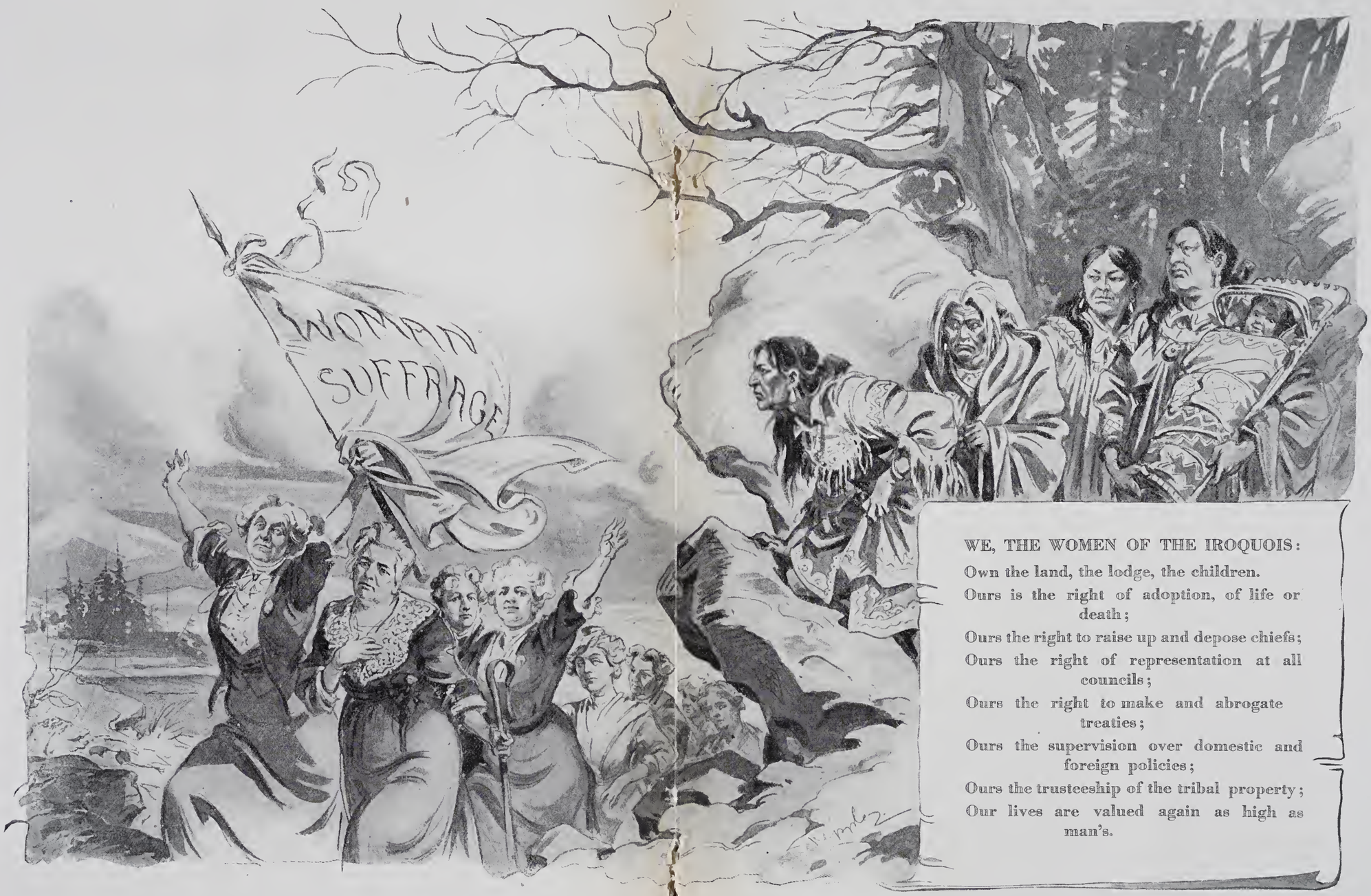
Mother Jones' crime is that she has power to inspire men with indomnitable courage and with an unconquerable loyalty to their union.

During the past few years a concentrated effort to crush out organized labor has been growing throughout the country. Employers scruple at nothing in gaining this end. Women and children were clubbed to the ground in Lawrence in 1912 because the parents wished to send the children out of town until the strike should be over. In 1913 men, who without knowing there was a strike on, responded to an advertisement for workers, were kept under armed guards from the time they left New York until they reached West Virginia and then ordered to work. In Calumet last fall men brought there under similar circumstances found it impossible to escape within thirty days. And now in Colorado, State militia saturate with oil and burn tents in which there are women and children! These are not the assertions of wild agitators; they are facts established by congressional investigations and Federal boards. It is becoming the rule to rush militia into strike districts upon the slightest pretexts, and on their arrival to deprive the people of all rights.

If employers use such methods to kill unions, what conditions will they grant when unions are dead?

In Colorado, with the company owning the workers' houses, the stores at which they buy the very highways even, a ten-hour day was worked in defiance of the State eight-hour law for miners; miners were not allowed a check-weighman to assure fairness in ascertaining wages (again a defiance of a State law); innumerable needless deaths occurred ("Props," as one owner explained, "are more expensive than Dagoes"); and company guards replaced regular policemen on the village streets. These were every-day, not stirke, conditions, where the union was weak or non-existent; they were paralleled in West Virginia; and in our own city to-day women in an unorganized trade are working for two-thirds of a cent an hour, and the police are openly violating the law by refusing an entirely law-abiding union the use of the streets for meetings.

With such conditions facing us, with the question before us as to whether we shall remain a free people or allow big corporations to defy our laws and enforce their own, is it wise to lose sympathy with all labor movements because we become disgusted with the methods of the I. W. W. or of the Rockefeller mourning parade? To grow tired of the whole problem? To let the earning of our livings, our social life, and other personal affairs engross all our energy? Or to be ignorant of what is happening?



DRAWN BY JOSEPH KEPPLER

SAVAGERY TO "CIVILIZATION"

THE INDIAN WOMEN: We whom you pity as drudges reached centuries ago the goal that you are now nearing

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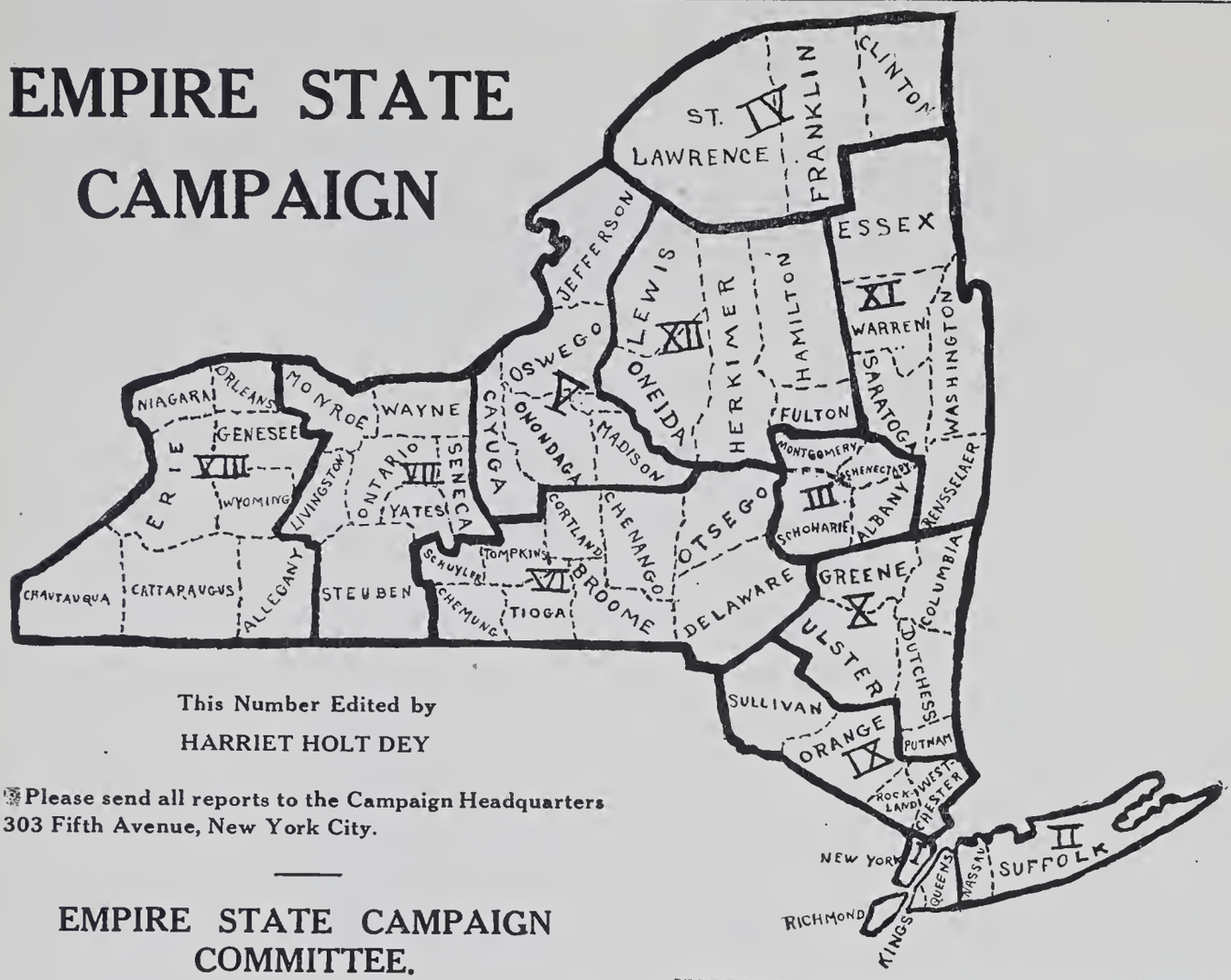
EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN



This Number Edited by

HARRIET HOLT DEY

Please send all reports to the Campaign Headquarters 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

EMPIRE STATE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

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Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Treasurer.

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Mrs. Howard Mansfield, President Equal Franchise Society, 8 East 37th Street.
Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, President Collegiate League, 128 East 36th Street.
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Miss Evanetta Hare, Chairman Eleventh Campaign District, Carl Bldg., Troy.
Miss Lucy C. Watson, Chairman Twelfth Campaign District, 249 Genesee Street, Utica.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND MOTHERS' DAY.

THE Campaign undertaken by the Woman Suffrage Study Club to have the suffrage movement mentioned in sermons on Mother's Day brought about not only an enormous number of responses from clergymen all over the state, but enlisted angry protests from the Society Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

The suffragists believe that their movement is big enough for the Church to take cognizance of, and furthermore, a cause that has among its opponents the combined forces of vice in every form, is one that should have unqualified support from the Church.

Miss Chittenden, president of the Anti-Suffrage Society, was rather unfortunate in wording her protest. She urged the clergymen not to take the subject into the pulpit because it might be the cause of offense to some of their congregation; she added, "That as the Church exists to uplift and unite humanity through spiritual means, it must recognize that in making of woman's cause a thing apart from the cause of humanity, is to undermine the solidarity of the race."

This aroused the resentment of some of the New York clergymen. The Rev. Allen W. McCurdey, of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, replied in part as follows:

"I am both surprised and pained that any cause should ask for the silence of the Christian pulpit on this ground. The reason on which you base your request casts no slight reflection on the ministers of this city and involves consequences which are, I am sure, as distasteful to you as they are to me.

"It is not the business of the pulpit to please its congregation. It is the business of the pulpit to utter its own honest convictions and its own honest opinions in the fearless applications of the principles of Christianity to such current problems of individual and

social life as are believed by the pulpit to be of vital importance to the well-being of humanity.

"Moreover, I find it impossible to agree with you in thinking that many in any congregation would be offended by listening to the presentation of any cause in which they do not believe. People who go to church to hear what they already know and believe might as well stay at home."

Rabbi Wise replied in part:

"For one thing! I do not believe that such action would be a cause of offense to many of my congregation, for I know that most of the men and women in my congregation are just-minded enough to see the rightfulness of the cause of Equal Suffrage. But, on the other hand, permit me to make clear to you that I would introduce the subject into my pulpit even though it were a cause of offense to many of the congregation. It is the office of the pulpit not to avoid giving offense, but to battle against wrong-doing and injustice. It is the business of the pulpit not to be fearful of offending members of the congregation, but it must always remain the deepest concern of the pulpit to avoid justifying wrong, or in silence suffering wrong, to be done. I would much rather offend many of my congregation by speaking the truth and the right as I see it on behalf of Equal Suffrage than gain approval by being silent touching the great wrong of withholding suffrage from women.

"Assuming from your letter to the churches of the state that you are interested in the well-being of the church, I beg to say that you are doing the church a great wrong in seeking to persuade it to take a position which will be hurtful to its interests. The church must in all ages and in all lands stand as the guardian of the interests of justice and righteousness. The denial of suffrage to women in our democracy is unjust and unrighteous,—nay, more than that, it is immoral and irreligious. Therefore my pulpit, far from refraining from dealing with the subject of Equal Suffrage, will do what it can, as long as I remain its occupant, to further the cause of Equal Suffrage."

THE CAMPAIGN DISTRICTS.

SECOND CAMPAIGN DISTRICT — HEMPSTEAD, L. I.: The second annual convention of the 2d District was held in Hempstead on April 23d. All the clubs reported increased membership and new enrollments. The South Side Political Equality League turned in 215 names after a day's canvass of Lynbrook and East Rockaway; a morning's canvass of three streets in Hempstead resulted in 125 enrollments. There are now 2,000 enrolled believers in woman suffrage in the county. A Men's League has been started in Freeport, and a woman placed on the school board at Sea Cliff. Seven newspaper editors are glad to publish suffrage news. The following officers were elected for the coming year: Leader, Miss Elizabeth Lewis, of Hempstead; Vice-Leader, Mrs. Frederick Green, of Port Washington; Secretary, Miss Irene Davison, of East Rockaway; Treasurer, Mrs. Grace Lewis, of Hempstead; Press Chairman, Mrs. W. W. Haughey, of Garden City.

The following delegates to the N. Y. State Suffrage Convention were elected to go to Rochester the first week in October: Miss Elizabeth Lewis, Miss Rosalie Jones, Mrs. C. Dwight Baker; Alternates, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Wilmer Kearns and Mrs. Trou.

GARDEN CITY: A large and enthusiastic mass meeting was held in the Ball Room of the Garden City Hotel, on Saturday, May 16th.

Mrs. W. S. Greene, president of the Hempstead Suffrage Club, and Mrs. W. W. Haughey, Press Chairman for the District, proved themselves most capable workers by advertising the meeting so successfully that large parties came from many surrounding towns. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw presided, and her opening speech was followed by Mrs. Raymond Brown, President of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, under whose auspices the meeting was held. Mrs. Frederick Nathan and Mr. Laidlaw also spoke and aroused much enthusiasm. A collection of over $31.00 was taken, and many names were enrolled.

THIRD CAMPAIGN DISTRICT — ALBANY COUNTY: Successful hall meetings were held at Ravena, Voorheesville and Delman, some good advertising for the meetings being done by means of a decorated automobile. The stereopticon slides were used at two of them and Mrs. Edward Deevey, the 1st Assembly District Leader, spoke at each of them.

In Albany, three evening street meetings and three noon factory meetings have been held; also a suffrage speech made before the Kindergarten Teachers' Association. The Voiceless Speech was given on two different Saturdays, in the window of drug stores in the business section of the city, with crowds in front of the windows all day. In the evenings the *Woman's Journal* were sold and much literature distributed; many enrollments were secured and parade slips signed. During the two weeks' canvassing over 500 signatures were secured.

On May 16th, the Albany Equal Suffrage Club held a banquet at one of the leading hotels, at which Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, of New York, and Mr. Edgar Leonard, one of the leading business men of the city, were the speakers. Letters were sent to all the pastors of Albany, requesting them to mention "Votes for Women" in their sermons on Mother's Day. The Eastern New York State Parade, which is to be held in Albany on June 6th, is arousing much attention. A page and a half of the *Knickerbocker Press,* the leading newspaper of this Campaign District, was devoted to the parade and showed many pictures of suffragists. Three hundred signatures have already been obtained and Committees of Mothers, professional women, industrial women, and librarians formed.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY: Has had large meetings in Sharon Springs, Richmondville, Hyndsville, Fultonham, Breakabeen, Blenheim, Howe's Cave and Schoharie, addressed by Miss Mary Elizabeth Hutt, organizer.

FOURTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT: Work in the 4th District has been booming under the tireless activity of Mrs. F. G. Paddock, chairman, assisted by her Assembly District Leaders. In Ogdensburg, where a few weeks ago there was apparently no suffrage sentiment at all, the movement has been growing by leaps and bounds under Mrs. A. C. Hughston, organizer. The Ogdensburg Suffrage Study Club has been holding weekly meetings to study the question in Library Hall. On April 20th, Mrs. Hughston was the speaker; on the 29th, Mrs. Paddock and Mrs. Ford; on May 6th a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Universalist Church, addressed by Mrs. Raymond Brown; on the 15th a reception was held at the Century Club in honor of Mrs. Catt and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn. In the evening Mrs. Catt spoke to an audience of 1,400 and a permanent organization was formed.

At the Malone Headquarters, on May 5th, a reception was held for Mrs. Raymond Brown and Mrs. Robert Ford, of Canton, and a large and enthusiastic audience heard Mrs. Brown the same evening at the Court House.

THE CLINTON COUNTY Suffrage Convention was held in the Court Street Theatre, Plattsburg, May 13th. Miss McCaffrey, Assembly District Leader, used every effort to make the convention a success. Miss Elsie Vandergrift spoke in the evening, May 12th, telling a large audience what the women of Colorado had done with the ballot. Judge Booth presided. The city was carried away by Mrs. Catt's eloquence. The following officers were elected: Miss Marion Parkhunt, Leader; Miss Mary McCaffrey, Vice-Leader; Mrs. E. J. Robinson, Treasurer; Mrs. D. K. Gilbert, Secretary.

The press of both Clinton and Franklin Counties have done wonderful work and given much space to the cause.

Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Hepburn spoke in Potsdam May 16th, where a Suffrage Club has been organized by Mrs. Paddock.

At the Franklin County Convention the following officers were elected: Mrs. Alexander McDonald, Leader; Mrs. Scott G. Boyce, Vice-Leader; Mrs. J. B. Twaddle, Secretary; Miss Louise Merritt, Treasurer.

Eleven towns sent delegates to the convention. Suffrage clubs have been organized and meetings held in fourteen out of the nineteen towns in the county.

The new Assembly District Leader, Mrs. Alexander McDonald, of St. Regis Falls, is well qualified by her ability and enthusiasm to continue the work so well begun. Her husband is the Assemblyman from the county and Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature.

On May 18th Mrs. Catt spoke in Gouverneur, where Mrs. V. P. Abbott, Leader of the Second District of St. Lawrence County, resides, and on the 19th in Canton, where the St. Lawrence County Convention was held.

FIFTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT: Our main event during the past month has been the demonstration on Woman's Independence Day. In Syracuse we had a procession from the Headquarters of the Political Equality Club to Clinton Square, where speeches were made from four automobiles stationed at the four corners of the square. Well-known gentlemen introduced our speakers, one man and one woman to each car and also presented the resolutions. There were large, attentive and orderly crowds surrounding each car and in every case the resolutions were passed with much enthusiasm.

The last week in April the Syracuse Club mailed an appeal to the seventy-four Protestant clergymen in Syracuse to preach on suffrage on Mother's Day. More than half of them made a friendly response to the request.

Our regular Saturday food sales bring in a considerable sum of money each week.

There were open-air meetings and other demonstrations on May 2nd in several other towns in the district, especially an enthusiastic one in Oneida. A new Equal Suffrage League was formed in Marcellus, which has already had three meetings, including their May 2nd demonstration.

SIXTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT REPORT: Suffrage activities in this district this month have largely revolved about the May 2 demonstrations. A request was sent from the District office to over 100 men and women, all over the nine counties, urging that not only should demonstrations be held but that some report of these should be sent in to this office. A large percentage of these letters was answered and 31 different communities reported work done on that day. From northeastern Otsego County came a card, from a village where there has never been a suffrage talk, "I telephoned to several of my friends and they are getting interested." From Greene, a village of 1,200, comes the word of two suffrage teas, "and the enrollment in the village has passed the 200 mark."

From Watkins comes the story of a most original suffrage play constructed chiefly by that capable leader, Mrs. Mary Ingalls. Watkins is answering nobly to the call for real work. They have opened headquarters and are reaching the country people through weekly letters in the three most prominent papers in the county.

The large club at Binghamton insures support for Mrs. Topliff. There were great things doing there on May 2nd, but the details have come to tell of their victories. Delhi rejoiced in a well decorated business section, flags and banners in the residence section and a large mass meeting at night. Waverly decorated all stores, street cars, and sent out literature in every bundle of merchandise sold in the village that day. Elmira labored under difficulties, for the faithful leader is incapacitated on account of a dislocated knee. However, a park meeting was held and on May 9 that conservative town saw the organization of a suffrage club among the students of Elmira Woman's College, even though one good suffragist had to start an Anti club to secure permission to have Miss Olcott start the suffrage one! Also an immense open air meeting that evening added nearly 200 enrollments to the already long list. Oneonta is rejoicing over the organization of a real club of 35 members. And they did it themselves at the last.

These are but examples of what was done; villages and even rural districts everywhere recognized the day. Probably, however, Tompkins County was most thoroughly covered so far as reaching voters is concerned. In Groton the suffragists attended church in a body to listen to a suffrage sermon and at the close the pastor requested the audience to remain standing while the suffragists passed out. "And so we had our first suffrage parade to the strains of the organ instead of the bands" they write. While this was the village demonstration, Ithaca suffragists issued a special Suffrage Section of the *Ithaca Journal.* Stores were decorated in yellow, headquarters were maintained in a vacant store in the heart of the business section, papers were sold on the streets, and to close the work, a copy of the suffrage section was sent to every enrolled voter in the county outside the city of Ithaca. In all 11,000 copies of the paper with its suffrage section were sent out. Of these nearly half were sold in the city proper. As the evening before the *Ithaca News,* the other daily, had carried two pages of suffrage matter to some 5,000 homes in and around Ithaca, and as the entire county boasts only about 10,000 voters we feel rather certain that the voters of the entire county know that suffrage is a vital question of the day.

Miss Yeomans and Miss Olcott have done the organization work of the month. They report several new clubs and many new captains. Cortland County is opening to the captivating work of Miss Olcott, while the combined work of Miss Yeomans and Miss Olcott has resulted in a great awakening in Chemung County.

Miss Mills and Mrs. Owens are scheduled in Deleware County for the last of May. Miss Olcott is still working in Cortland County, and everywhere preparations are under way for our county conventions to be held the third week in June. The Sixth is alive and working, trying to heed our State Chairman's words and "Carry the Spirit of Victory with us always."

The Political Equality Club of Walton held the largest meeting in its history in honor of Suffrage Day

SEVENTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT: The Headquarters of the Rochester Political Equality Club of the Seventh Campaign District is doing a land office business. The advantage of having a work shop on the ground floor on a business street is decidedly felt. Scores of people stop daily to study the suffrage window display and a fair proportion of these open the door and step in and ask questions. The desk of the permanent secretary is well toward the front of the store and simply because the place is available, much literature and suffrage information is sought and given.

The part of the Rochester suffragists in the May 2nd demonstration was positive. Harriet May Mills was assisted by eight Rochester women and two Baptist clergymen. The conviction expressed by these people is that the out of door speeches with distribution of literature and canvassing the crowd for signatures, is a splendid means of advertising, and wins converts and definite expression as no other effort does. The speaking was done from automobiles and the attention of the passersby attracted by the blowing of bugles from each car. Eleven women have signed up to start the house to house canvass at once. The canvassers will go in pairs at their convenience and meet at Headquarters at five o'clock in the afternoon to compare notes.

EIGHTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT: Buffalo has had its banner month of new enrollments, 1,412 being secured. The usual district meetings have been continued, new churches and clubs have been added to the

list of dates and speakers have appeared before workers in factories and shops, including the Larkin Company, where William R. Heath, the manager, introduced Mrs. Shuler and declared himself on the side of the suffragists. Windows have been decorated with campaign slogans in various city districts, as well as in Little Valley, Niagara Falls, Warsaw, Holley and Lockport.

The May 2d demonstrations were very successful. In Buffalo the women marched from headquarters to the McKinley monument, where they decorated with suffrage pennants and slogans. Mrs. Shuler presided and the speakers were Mrs. Gavit, Parton Swift and G. Barrett Rich, Jr. Several hundred new enrollments were secured.

The Assembly District Conventions, with Mrs. Catt as speaker, were successfully held in Wellsville, for Allegany County; Olean, Cattaraugus; Jamestown, Chautauqua; Medina, Orleans; Batavia, Genesee. The Erie County meeting in Buffalo was addressed by Mrs. Gavit and Mrs. Jencks of Rochester, and a noticeable indication of progress in the attitude of the workers themselves was the larger attendance for the discussion of propaganda in the morning than at the afternoon speeches.

IN ALLEGANY: In several towns suffrage sermons were preached on Mother's Day and public meetings held. *Friendship* held its first open air meeting, speeches were made, the Resolutions passed, the songs sung. *Bolivar* people are very much interested in tabernacle meetings, which have been held for some time. On the evening of May 2d the women marched to the tabernacle with banners flying—sang the New America and the evangelist spoke a few words in favor of suffrage. The Resolution was read and passed by a rising vote, fully 500 persons voting for it.

At *Richburg* one of the merchants allowed the club to use one of his windows for display of decorations and literature, and put suffrage literature in all packages. A mass meeting was also held.

The *Andover* club opened Headquarters on May 2d, had a cake sale, served tea and distributed literature each afternoon and held an open air meeting on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Collins of Homill speaking. At a union service on Sunday evening the pastor of the Presbyterian Church preached a fine suffrage sermon.

Harriet May Mills has addressed two girls' schools, and spoke in the Asbury Methodist Church, when 136 signatures were taken. She has also held parlor and settlement meetings. Miss Erma Loughlin has held meetings in Orleans County, at Gaines, Albion, Medina, Holley, Kendall and Knowlesville. Miss Pauline Newman has had fine results before labor organizations. Mrs. Shuler, Miss Shuler and Mrs. Tone have held afternoon and evening meetings in Niagara Falls, where Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Anderberg also spoke.

The district parade in Buffalo is of chief interest during the coming weeks. The children are to march for the first time this year, the men with James Van Inwagen, Jr., leading, expect to treble their turn-out of last year and the women are arranging spectacular features in addition to the marchers by assembly districts and wards to be led by the ward with the largest representation.

Mrs. Gavit has returned to Albany after three weeks in Cattaraugus and Niagara counties with a few days in Buffalo for street speeches and a trip to East Aurora for a meeting. During her week with Mrs. F. J. Tone, the leader of the Second Assembly District in Niagara County, Mrs. Gavit covered the smaller towns, had street meetings at Niagara Falls, as many as six in a day, and spoke in churches and before various organizations, including the Elks' bazaar.

NINTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT—YONKERS: The Missionary Suffrage Association gave a luncheon April 25, in honor of its President, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, just returned from a three months' vacation in Europe, and of its Vice-President, Mrs. Henry Robinson. A Yonkers editorial characterized this as the most remarkable reception ever given in that city, prophesying that the leaders of the women voters would be of the high type of Mrs. Livermore and would elevate and purify politics. A prominent politician stated that it was one of the signs presaging the triumph of the suffrage cause. May 2 was celebrated by a large open-air mass meeting heralded by decorated automobiles, with buglers playing national airs.

A large house meeting was held in the Eighth Ward; Prof. Sykes of Columbia, Rev. Mr. Arbuckle, Mrs. Livermore and Dr. Woodhall spoke to an enthusiastic audience. The Patriotic Order of America listened to enlightening talks on woman suffrage from Miss Annie Connely and Mrs. Dunlavy. At the annual meeting of the Westchester County Men's League for Woman Suffrage Byron S. Waite, Yonkers, was elected president; C. Arthur Dunlavy, Yonkers, secretary; Michael Walsh, Yonkers, treasurer; J. T. Gibson, Yonkers, assistant to secretary and treasurer, with a long list of vice-presidents and committeemen chosen from all over the county.

During the whole of that week a Suffragist Forum was carried on between acts at the Warburton Theater under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. There was one speaker at every performance and each speaker was introduced by a different local suffragist. The house was decorated with national flags and suffrage banners. Among the speakers were Mrs. Henry Robinson, Mrs. Charles Israels, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Miss Mary Shaw, Mrs. W. J. Sullivan, and Miss Sarah McPike. A new club was formed in the Third District of the Third Ward, with Mrs. J. T. Gibson president. Miss McPike was the Yonkers delegate to the Washington parade. *Mt. Vernon.*—Two public lectures have been given by Mr. V. Everit Macy and Mrs. Florence Kelley. The Political League elected Mrs. A. D. Stone president. The Second Assembly District Convention of the Westchester Woman's Club reported gratifying results of work. Mrs. Leigh French presided. The speakers were: Mrs. Osterheld, Miss Jane Olcott, Mrs. Adams (Owen Kildare), Mrs. Secor, Mrs. Gilbert Roe, Mrs. Bjorkman, and Miss Harriet May Mills. Miss Olcott, Miss Mae Burt and Miss Grace Sawyer gave five days to canvassing and organizing. On May 2d an automobile Flying Squadron halted on a most conspicuous corner and from it Mrs. J. R. McAfee and Mrs. Carl Whitney spoke. Program was repeated at the Station Plaza when the trains came in. Miss Margaret Hinchey held street meetings, and all the ministers were asked to preach on suffrage on May 3d.———*Mamaroneck.*—A new league of twenty members has been organized by Mrs. French, with Mrs. Tenney president.———*Tuckahoe.*—A new district club has been organized with Mrs. Woodward president. Large public meeting at the Village Hall was addressed by Mrs. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Owen Lovejoy and Mrs. Bjorkman. Employees of Hodgman Rubber Co. addressed by Miss Hinchey.———*New Rochelle.*—League Ball netted $350. Daily papers published Declaration of Independence on first page. Meeting held for the Carpenters' Union, Central Body of the Trades Union, and the Knights of Columbus. ———*Pelham.*—The League has been canvassing three towns; educational work in town papers.———*Dobbs Ferry.*—Seventy attended the Third Assembly District Convention. President and officers re-elected. Speakers were Mrs. Dunlavy, Miss Olcott, Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Mrs. Osterheld, Mrs. Vanamee and Mrs. Villard.———*Ardsley.*—Lantern slide talk at moving-picture audience by Miss Olcott, and enrollments taken. ———*Pleasantville.*—Sale of literature and novelties at ball game, and the Suffragist Club presented a speaker before the Democratic Club, Mrs. Bjorkman.———*Pocantico Hills.*—Men's meeting on May 15th was addressed by Judge Daly and Rev. Arbuckle of Yonkers. Fifteen ministers spoke on suffrage on May 3d from their pulpits.———*Liberty.*—Temporary headquarters opened. *Liberty Register,* the anti-suffrage paper, is printing suffrage news.———*Montgomery and*

Walden.—Meetings addressed by Mrs. Vanamee.——— *Newburgh.*—A ball and suffrage tea, both with propaganda, and very successful. Mrs. Vanamee's resignation from the presidency, remainder of term filled by Miss Cristine Miller.———*Middletown.*—Two Assembly Districts of Orange County held convention. Miss Gedney, Miss Sawyer and Mrs. Osterheld spoke. Mrs. Catt spoke at evening mass meeting. Suffragists have lost a valued friend in the death of Mr. William Vanamee of Newburgh. He maintained headquarters at his own expense and was general host to all guests of the cause and the workers. Resolutions were passed by the Ninth Campaign District as follows:

DEATH OF MR. VANAMEE.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. William Vanamee, of Newburgh, having been received by the Ninth Campaign District Committee of the Empire Campaign Committee of New York State it was

RESOLVED: That in the death of Mr. Vanamee the cause of social and political progress in the State and Country has lost an able, earnest and conspicuous friend; and this Committee and the principles it advocates, a loyal, constant and generous support.

RESOLVED: That the members of this Committee, expressing the feeling of all who are affiliated with it, desire to place upon record this testimony of profound regret for Mr. Vanamee's death and their deep sympathy for his widow and family.

RESOLVED: That these resolutions suitably engrossed and signed by the Chairman and Secretary be presented to Mrs. Vanamee.

(Signed.)

HETTIE FABER OSTERHELD,
Chairman of the Ninth Campaign District.
MARGARET HAY JONES,
Corresponding Secretary.

TENTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT: May 2nd had a rousing celebration in Kingston where a meeting was held on the historic grounds of the Kingston Academy.

In Catskill there was a good crowd and much literature was distributed. On June 2nd occurs their County Convention. In Wappingers Falls a mass meeting was held in the public square, addressed by the President of the village, the Assemblyman of the District and the Superintendent of Schools. In Poughkeepsie a successful demonstration was held on May 2nd with the Mayor of the city presiding at the mass meeting, and the Assemblyman of the District among the speakers. Hearings have been given at the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Cararact Hose Company and private houses. On the 4th the Ulster County meeting was held.

SAUGERTIES: New League formed. May 2nd demonstration took place on Court House steps, with men of local prominence to speak.———*Coxsackie.*—Mass meeting on April 23 and plans for Convention of June 6th.

ELEVENTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT: The arrival of Miss Elsie Vandegrift, the new state organizer from Colorado, at Troy during the closing days of April was the beginning of two weeks' great activity in Rensselaer County.

Miss Vandergrift's first public appearance was at an anti-suffrage meeting in Troy, where ex-Senator Underhill, of Massachusetts, was the speaker. Unconscious of what awaited him, he let his imagination run riot as to the alarming results of equal suffrage in Colorado. Miss Vandegrift, by her skill in questioning him and her ability in answering her own questions when he totally failed, brought consternation to the recently organized antis, utter confusion to the speaker of the evening and turned an anti-suffrage meeting into a good suffrage meeting.

At *Melrose, Johnsonville, Hoosick Falls, Castleton, Sandlake, Round Lake, Rensselaer* and *Troy* Miss Vandegrift roused great interest by her wonderful story of Colorado, preparing the way for a week of successful meetings by Miss Harriet May Mills. Round Lake and Johnsonville were organized, Mrs. P. C. Curtis being chosen president at the former place and Miss Abbie Sherman at the latter, where a record meeting was held.

Sandlake and *Castleton* had never "heard of suffrage" and especially gratifying meetings were held at both places—at Sandlake in a downfall of rain.

Miss Vandegrift's week in Washington County resulted in the organization of Hudson Falls, with Mrs. Francis H. Packer president, large meetings at *Whitehall,* Fort Ann and a monster mass meeting at Fort Edward. Everywhere the newspapers have been most generous with space for Miss Vandegrift's work in recognition of the fact that she is a newspaper woman as well as a successful organizer. She and Miss Hutt are working together at present in Saratoga County, preparing the way for the County Convention on June 3. Twelve meetings have been scheduled preliminary to the convention.

Miss Vandegrift returns to Troy on June 5th for a month's work in Rensselaer County. Among the engagements planned for her Miss Evanetta Hare, chairman, has challenged the local Anti-Suffrage Association to a debate.

Suffragists are enrolling for the suffrage parade at Albany, June 6. The Eleventh Campaign District hopes to be well represented.

TWELFTH CAMPAIGN DISTRICT—UTICA: Suffrage Day was well observed with a two-fold celebration in Utica. An open air mass meeting at noon in Steuben Park was addressed by Mr. Paul Williams, suffrage songs were sung and the resolutions of the National passed without a dissenting voice.

In the evening the Equal Suffrage Dinner at the Hotel Utica proved the most successful suffrage demonstration ever made in this part of the State. Suffragists and anti-suffragists sat down together in harmony at tables decked with yellow daffodils. There were clever speeches, notably one by Dr. Samuel Hopkins Adams of New York, and the interest rose to enthusiasm. Signatures were taken for the Men's League of Oneida County, and it is expected that this organization, soon to be formed, will be instrumental in organizing the Men's Division of the Mohawk Valley Suffrage Parade on June 13th.

The County Convention on May 14 gained added interest from the visit of Miss Harriet May Mills. Miss Mills gave a very interesting talk to workers in the morning and was heard with enthusiasm in the afternoon by a more general audience at the reception in the Suffrage Headquarters.

Open air meetings will continue until Mrs. Catt's coming.

ONEIDA: At the County Convention on May 14th the following officers were elected: First Assembly District Leader, Miss Maude Beardsley; vice-leader, Miss Grace Kernan. Second Assembly District: Leader, Mrs. Clifford Lewis; vice-leader, Mrs. Frederick Kellogg; secretary, Mrs. De Peyster Lynde; treasurer, Miss E. T. Sharpe. The Convention gained added interest from the visit of Harriet May Mills.

Miss Mills spoke many times. Her kind consent to remain until the week-end in Oneida County gave a peculiarly happy opportunity to open the week's campaign in Rome, which leads up to Mrs. Catt's mass meeting there on May 22nd. Her fine address at a reception given by Mrs. George Reid made it possible to plan a week of street meetings in that traditionally forbidden city, and a splendid street meeting held by her in the evening left the Romans eager to learn more of "Votes for Women." On the 16th Mr. Paul Williams addressed a second open-air meeting, and Miss Mills broke ground for suffrage by a big open air meeting in Boonville, leaving the county at her departure in a surprisingly awakened state.

Suffrage and the New Books

Prostitution in Europe. Probably more is said about prostitution and less actually known about it than of any of our social problems. Many studies have been made, from the standpoint of society, and a number of important investigations have been published, but to the present, those chiefly concerned, the women actually involved in the business, have remained discreetly silent. That the day is coming when the evil will be understood from the woman's point of view no one doubts. Already some of the bravest of the victims of the trade are venturing to confide their stories, and when the so-called decent women are ready to stand by their sisters we shall have human documents which give the inside information which current investigations necessarily lack.

In the meantime, a book like Dr. Abraham Flexner's *Prostitution in Europe* is exceedingly valuable, not only because of its wealth of information, but for the fact that the author places responsibility upon those who patronize the business as well as upon the women themselves.

"It so far resembles slavery," he says. "If there are slaves, there must be slaveholders; if slavery is a disgrace, then the slaveholder must bear his full portion of obloquy. If prostitution is a vice, both parties are vicious; if it be a crime, both parties are criminal. Now, as a matter of history, no proposition aiming at punishment has ever involved both participants. The harlot has been branded as an outcast and flung to the wolves; she alone—never the man, her equal partner in responsibility."

Dr. Flexner visited the larger cities of England, Scotland, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Austria-Hungary. He studied the whole problem of prostitution from the actual experience of European countries, covering such questions as the extent of the evil, the demand, the supply, the laws, the attempts at regulation with regard to medical inspection, segregation and order on the streets. He comes to very definite conclusions as to the success of regulation and segregation, showing the weakness of a State's position in preaching continence and licensing vice.

In the concluding chapter, *The Outcome of European Experience,* Dr. Flexner discusses the two points of view with regard to the question, that of repression and abolition and that of hopeless acceptance of the social evil as necessary and incurable. He shows that prostitution is a modifiable phenomenon and that its very complexity makes it necessary that varied methods be used in wiping it out. He says:

"In so far as prostitution is the outcome of ignorance, laws and police are powerless; only knowledge will aid. In so far as prostitution is the outcome of personal defect, laws and police are powerless; only the intelligent guardianship of the State will avail. In so far as prostitution is the outcome of natural impulses denied a legitimate expression, only a rationalized social life will really forestall it. In so far as prostitution is due to alcohol, to illegitimacy, to broken homes, to bad homes, to low wages, to wretched industrial conditions—to any or all of the particular phenomena respecting which the modern conscience is becoming sensitive—only a transformation wrought by education, religion, science, sanitation, enlightened and far-reaching statesmanship can effect a cure.

"Our attitude towards prostitution, in so far as these factors are concerned, cannot embody itself in a special remedial or repressive policy apart from our attitude as respects the residues at the social bottom. Civilization has stripped for a life and death wrestle with tuberculosis, alcohol and other plagues. It is on the verge of a similar struggle with the crasser forms of commercialized vice. Sooner or later it must fling down the gauntlet to the whole horrible thing. That will be the real contest—a contest that will tax the courage, the self-denial, the faith, the resources of humanity to their uttermost."

Peach Bloom. This play in four acts is perhaps the best thing in dramatic form which has been written on the subject of White Slavery. In it, Mr. Morse treats a revolting subject with much delicacy. It is dedicated to "the unnumbered thousands of girls who have suffered through ignorance." To the girl in this drama, who is a beautiful child of seventeen, the daughter of a college professor in a small town, there comes the most terrible experience that can happen to any woman, and it comes as a result of the ignorance for which the false modesty of a doting mother is responsible.

The unsuspecting girl is kidnapped and taken to a house of prostitution, where she believes she is held for ransom until she is enlightened and warned of her ghastly plight by one of the inmates, a girl who like herself has been stolen and enslaved. Finally, and in time to save her body from the flames at least, she is rescued from this hell by the man she had idealized, her sweetheart, who comes there, drunk, having been led astray by a man whom the author pictures as nothing short of a fiend.

As a drama *Peach Bloom* is not lacking in effects and if well played it offers great possibilities of educating a public which seems indifferent regarding the safety of women in great cities. If it can teach mothers to talk frankly, fearlessly and plainly to growing girls of the evils that exist to snare the innocent, it will have done a good work.

Julia Ward Howe And The Suffrage Movement. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall has made this little book a sort of postscript to the *Reminiscences.* She touches very lightly in the opening chapter upon the life of her mother after she became interested in the suffrage movement, which was not until she had reached the age of fifty. From that time on until she reached her eighty-ninth year, she never failed to appear at the State House, in Boston, where the annual suffrage hearing occurred, usually in bitter cold weather in January, to uphold with her elo-

quent word the plea for the enfranchisement of women. She learned, she says, that all womankind, not merely the gifted few, were worthy of her respect with regard to mental capacity and moral character. She was the mother of women's clubs, saying herself that she "had one every year." She was also one of the pioneers in the peace movement.

Following the little sketch of her suffrage years, there are selections from her speeches and essays, in each one of which is sounded a clear call to hope and to work for all women who are following Julia Ward Howe in the great cause of the uplift of woman.

Women and Morality. These three essays on the sex relationship have been characterized as "ahead of the time," and they will undoubtedly meet with objections from conservative readers. That disparity exists between our ideals and practices in sex morality is a truism, but because of this fact it is especially stimulating to find a fearless and frank discussion of the problem from several points of view.

The first two writers seem interested chiefly in the welfare of sons; their partiality in this respect leads one reviewer to wonder whether *the mother* ever had a daughter. But Mrs. C. Gasquoine Hartley, author of the last essay, and well known because of her remarkable book, *The Truth About Women,* atones for this deficiency by making a strong appeal for the protection, not of one class or group, but of all women. However we feel regarding her conclusion as to the morality of women, we cannot fail to appreciate her wisdom and broad outlook upon life.

The Precipice. In "novels with a purpose," as in the old morality plays, we find a mustering of characters personifying many traits of humanity, most of whom play their parts just long enough to point a moral and then pass off the stage.

In *The Precipice,* by Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, we find the problem of the modern woman portrayed through the character of Kate Barrington. It is the old story —the inevitable conflict between the man who is strong and worthy but blind to the needs of the awakened woman, and the woman who must oppose her heart's desire with her ambition and her belief in her capacity to *do* a great work in a public position.

In novels of the last decade, the end of the struggle usually implied the surrender of the woman. *The Precipice,* which is a forward looking story, concludes with a compromise which enables both the man and the woman to fulfill their destiny as mates as well as accomplish their individual work in the world.

Young Working Girls. "The young girl is quite as sensitive when she is rudely jostled in noisy tenement houses and factories as she is when sheltered in the silence of woods and country lanes." These words of Jane Addams strike the keynote of this summary of evidence gathered by two thousand social workers and edited by the secretaries of the National Federation of Settlements. The book presents a clear analysis of conditions: the fact that girls go too early and usually entirely untrained to work; that they work in most cases under vitally wrong conditions; that the adjustment between the family and the girl is commonly poor; that there is bad housing, food, and sanitation; and especially that the gravest moral dangers spring from the present utter lack of proper recreation,—all of these points are fully brought out. The interest of the book for general readers is, however, limited by the absence of specific personal instances. A far more vital fault is the failure to emphasize the labor union. Naturally the whole problem is attacked from the standpoint of settlement workers, but it constitutes a grave criticism upon their intelligence that the book finds time for but one or two references to the trade union as a "vital source of character growth to working girls," while pages are devoted to varieties of clubs and neighborhood visiting.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Please mention THE WOMAN VOTER to the publishers when ordering any of these books.

ANTHONY THE ABSOLUTE.—*By Samuel Merwin. Published by The Century Company.. Price,* $1.35 *net.*

IDLE WIVES.—*By James Oppenheim. Published by The Century Company. Price,* $1.30 *net.*

PRACTICAL HOMEMAKING.—*By Mabel Hyde Kittridge. Published by The Century Co. Price,* 60 *cents.*

PROSTITUTION IN EUROPE.—*By Abraham Flexner. Published by The Century Company. Price,* $1.30.

WOMEN AND MORALITY.—*By a Mother;* MEN AND MORALS.—*By a Father;* THE SEXES AGAIN.—*By C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan); with an Introduction by Wallace Rice. The Laurentian Publishers, Steinway Hall, Chicago.* $1.00 *net.*

PEACH BLOOM.—*By Northrop Morse. Published by Sociological Fund, Medical Review of Reviews, New York. Price,* $1.00.

JULIA WARD HOWE AND THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.—*By Florence Howe Hall. Dana, Estes & Co., Boston, Mass. Price,* $1.00.

YOUNG WORKING GIRLS.—*By Robert A. Woods and Albert J. Kennedy. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price,* $1.00 *net.*

THE PRECIPICE.—*By Elia W. Peattie. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. Price,* $1.35 *net.*

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, PERSONAL EXPERIENCES OF LADY CONSTANCE LYTTON. *Published by William Heinemann. Price, three shillings and six pence net.*

FLORIAN MAYR.—*By Ernst, Baron von Wolzogen. Published by B. W. Huebsch. Price,* $1.35 *net.*

THE CITIES NEED WOMAN'S HELP!

It is at periods of crisis or when great moral principles are involved that the community tries to rally and to realize its real sources of strength.

This is a day when we are trying pre-eminently to translate the second greatest commandment into community action and social practice, and we are accepting the Good Samaritan version as to who is the neighbor.

A brief glance at the subjects of paramount interest in our city councils, our State legislatures, as well as in national government, will indicate the kind of sympathy, feeling, thinking and action that is needed to solve our problems:

Child labor; infant welfare; housing; hours, wages and conditions of employment for women; the care and protection of children; the safeguarding of women and children from the effects of alcoholism and social diseases; the cleanliness and purity of the milk and food supply; clean streets; decent houses; and a long list of similar problems. It is the most natural thing in the world that the cause of woman suffrage should be dominant.

It does not seem possible that an enlightened nation will much longer deny itself the advantage that can come in the solution of these problems from full citizenship rights of women. Why not call out the reserve force best qualified to deal with these subjects? Each year government becomes more and more an extension of the interests of the home. It is the larger housekeeping of which the individual home is the center and final object.

SHERMAN C. KINGSLEY.

♣ ♣ ♣

YOU cannot fulfill your task without liberty, which is the source of responsibility. You cannot fulfill it without equality, which is liberty for each and all. Your claim to the suffrage is identical with that of the working men. Like them, you seek to bring a new element of progress to the common work. You feel that you too have something to say, not merely indirectly, but legally and officially, with regard to the great problems which stir and torture the soul of mankind.—*Joseph Mazzini.*

WANTED!

MEN AND WOMEN FOR THE SUFFRAGE ARMY.

SIXTY-THREE Recruiting Stations to enroll men and women in the suffrage army of 1915 were opened in Greater New York the last weeks in May—one for each Assembly District, and numerous temporary Headquarters in various Election Districts of the Woman Suffrage Party.

Empty stores, stores in active business, apartments, porches, tents, automobiles and wagons were utilized to make Enrollment Fortnight the great factor that it was in the Empire State Campaign. It made no difference where the Headquarters were, providing there was a place for the yellow banners, poster and placards which announced that men and women might register if they stood for equal suffrage and wished to bring it to pass in 1915.

The Fifteenth Assembly District hired a store formerly occupied by the Anti-suffragists, and in two weeks easily counteracted the preceding influences. In the Thirteenth Assembly District a special committee consisting of Mrs. John Fowler Trow, Mrs. William L. Benedict, Mrs. Frank Stratton and Mrs. Carr Van Anda engaged a ten-room apartment where various kinds of propaganda work was carried on.

Under Miss Lavina Dock's direction there were three stations in the 2nd Assembly District. There were daily street meetings, parades, sandwich boards and a cartoon bill-board hat with appropriate decoration. Two women carried a clothes basket to hold the enrollments.

In the various Election Districts many community resources were utilized, showing that the suffrage movement is supported by many of the business men and women. In the 12th District, Manhattan, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall presided, in Flaherty's Fish Market, where many enrollments were taken and much effective work done. In the Bronx a hat store and a second-hand furniture store were used by suffragists. These stations in actual places of business are even more effective than empty stores hired for the occasion, and many of the residents of the neighborhoods involved stopped to say, "that's good business—suffragists get in everywhere!"

During Enrollment Fortnight there was an aggressive campaign, not only for enrollments, but to carry the suffrage gospel into new places. Street meetings, mass meetings, noon meetings for business men were held daily. Thousands of voters were listed by the workers, thousands more have begun to think seriously of the votes for women question—altogether it was the best intensive work that the Woman Suffrage Party has ever accomplished.

From the Assembly Districts.

EDITED BY
ADALINE W. STERLING.

MANHATTAN.

FROM MISS DOCK'S BAILIWICK.

Miss L. L. Dock, who has been abroad for three months working with the English suffragists, is back again at the Henry Street Settlement, and is picking up all the threads of work in the districts which are under her supervision as Vice Borough Chairman of the South. The following account shows that work was not neglected during Miss Dock's absence.

During February, March and April a special visitation to Jewish Trade Union Meetings of the lower East Side was made by Mrs. Lottie Persky Levine, herself a lifelong unionist, for the Woman Suffrage Party. The selected halls largely occupied by union locals, such as Clinton Hall, on Clinton Street, and halls at 56 Orchard Street, 79 Forsyth Street, 89 Forsyth Street, 116 Forsyth Street, 206 East Broadway, 64 East 4th Street, 74 East 4th Street and 85 East 4th Street. She was thus able to visit several unions in one evening, and covered in all some fifty meetings, including various Workmen's Circles and Women's Societies which were in these buildings. Among the unions visited were the Jewish Bakers, Cloakmakers, Capmakers, Furriers, Trunkmakers, Umbrellamakers, boys and men's clothing unions of many special lines, Jewelers, Raincoatmakers, Painters, Knitters and Sweatermakers, United Brotherhood of Tailors, etc. Mrs. Levine found the majority in favor of woman suffrage. Many enrollments were taken and Jewish leaflets were distributed.

12th Assembly District.

The regular monthly meeting of the district was held at the Friends' Seminary, 226 East 16th Street, on Monday evening, May 11th, when plans for the enrollment campaign were completed. A captains' meeting was held at the home of the leader, 17 Livingston Place, on May 16th. The first of the temporary headquarters was opened on the 18th, at Flaherty's Fish Market, corner Third Avenue and 29th Street, and other recruiting stations were maintained during the fortnight's enrollment campaign.

15th Assembly District.

Flying Squadron Day, on April 29th, opened with a good-sized parade down Broadway, at 2 p. m., the line of march taking the suffragists past the temporary headquarters of our friends, "the antis," terminating at Mrs. Zeitlin's stationery shop on Amsterdam Avenue

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FOR VOTERS—VICTORY 1915

The Woman Suffrage Party

Headquarters, 48 East 34th Street
Two doors from Madison Ave.

I..... .....of.....Street.....City
believing that women as well as men should vote, declare that it is my intention to vote for the Suffrage Amendment, November 1915.

Assembly District..... Election District.....

near 83d Street. Through Mrs. Zeitlin's generosity the Voiceless Speech was displayed in one of the shop windows, and this display drew an audience for the first street meeting. From this point a carriage took the speakers to five other localities, where the assembly call played by the attendant bugler called large audiences together. The evening meeting was held at Leslie Hall, and in spite of the rain was well-attended. Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. William Grant Brown and Mr. E. O. Perry were the speakers of the occasion.

On Suffrage Day the district had three automobiles in the parade, and later one car was used as a speakers' rostrum for nearly two hours. Through the energy of Miss Hooper, one of the head captains, the store formerly occupied by the "antis" was secured for three days during the enrollment campaign. Yellow decorations, flags and posters removed all traces of anti red. There was speaking each day at five and eight p. m., and Mrs. Frederic Nathan, Mrs. William Grant Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Winters Russell and others addressed interested hearers. During the other part of the time the Voiceless Speech contributed to suffrage propaganda. The season of street meetings began on the 26th and two meetings a week will be held during the summer.

17th Assembly District.

The leader, Mrs. W. J. Morton, has instituted a novel speaking class for her captains. A weekly meeting has been held on Mondays at 224 Riverside Drive, Mrs. Morton's home, and each captain has been required to make a five minutes' speech. No criticism or audible comment is permitted, each one makes her own silent comparison, with the result of steady improvement in the quality of the speeches, and a notable gain in confidence in the speakers. Then an experience meeting follows in which each captain relates any adventures on her enrollment quest of voters. The Saturday evening street meetings at 96th Street and Broadway are in full swing and will continue throughout the summer.

19th Assembly District.

The district dispensed with parade features on Flying Squadron Day, April 27th, and gave its energy to canvassing as widely as possible in the afternoon. The evening meetings were three in number, and were held respectively in the Republican, Progressive, and Democratic clubs. Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth had charge of the meeting at the Republican Club, and assisting as speakers were Alderman William D. Brush, and Mrs. Lillian Griffin, leader of the 31st District. At the Progressive Club, Miss Annie Doughty, district vice leader was chairman. The speakers were Miss Mary Phelps, Prof. F. G. Bonser, of Columbia University, and Hon. Andrew F. Murray, who is beloved by every suffragist in the district. The leader conducted the meeting at the Democratic Club, where the speakers were Mrs. Mary Beard, Mrs. Walter L. Hervey, Mr. A. W. Pinneo and Mr. James L. Johnson. All meetings were well attended, though a device which excited curiosity was employed at the last-named meeting to lure the bashful Democrats from their basement retreat.

On Suffrage Day the district had an automobile in line, while the leader accepted the courteous offer of a spare place in the 17th A. D. car. At the meeting held at the Carl Schurz Plaza, on Morningside Drive, under the auspices of the William Lloyd Garrison Association, the district furnished three of the speakers, Miss Annie Doughty, Mrs. Harriet Holt Dey, and Miss Sterling. On the evening of Suffrage Day, the season of street speaking was opened by a meeting at 110th Street and Broadway. Street meetings will be held at this locality every Monday evening during the summer. The meeting of May 18th was addressed by Miss Wenona Marlin, Mrs. Marguerite Charter, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth and the leader. Fifty-two enrollments were taken as result of the arguments advanced. In pursuance of a plan to hold a meeting in each of the forty-two election districts, meetings were held on the 19th in the 34th election district, on the 23d in the 35th, and on the 27th in the 37th election district. Captains have worked industriously during campaign enrollment fortnight.

23rd Assembly District.

The regular monthly meeting of the Study Club was held on Monday evening, April 27th, at the Marcy Democratic Association headquarters, 146th Street. The speakers of the evening were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mr. Laidlaw and Judge Charles Guy. Adequate announcements having been made, the hall was filled to its capacity by an audience which keenly appreciated the addresses.

The indoor monthly meetings of the district organization, as well as the Study Club, have been suspended for the summer.

A well-attended conference was held on Monday, May 11th, at the home of the leader, 513 West 144th Street, where plans for extending the work were discussed.

Captains, under the immediate supervision of Miss Elmira Wilson, are canvassing some of the election districts.

On the afternoon of May 2d the district enjoyed a treat. Following the downtown demonstration a number of the automobiles proceeded to the Polo Grounds, where literature was given out and a number of speeches made. Some of the party then drove to 157th and 158th Streets and Broadway, where three rousing meetings were held simultaneously. Among the speakers in the various cars were Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Miss Vida Sutton, Dr. Dunn, Miss Aldrich, Mrs. Henry Wood and Mr. Laidlaw. The audiences were so interested, the meetings continued up until seven o'clock.

24th Assembly District.

On Friday evening, May 8th, Miss Portia Willis spoke to a number of young women and men, composing the Amaranthe Circle, at the home of one of the District Workers, Miss Frances Stark. In concluding, Miss Willis made a plea for Captains, and some of the young ladies responded. Miss Wagner, District Leader, then enrolled several of those present to help in the big canvass. Enrollments were taken and everybody signed except one young "Anti." When asked why she was an Anti, the young lady stated that she had no particular reason, but she admitted later that her reason was because all her friends were suffragists, and she wanted to be different. A pretty good reason for an Anti.

At an open meeting of the Mothers' Aid Society, held at the Young Women's Hebrew Association, Saturday evening, May 9th, Miss Martha Klatschken addressed a large number of mothers who are interested in *all* progressive movements. Everyone present enrolled and a number of the women offered to do whatever they could to help. Mrs. Helena Katz, Vice-Leader, presided.

All the energy in the District was centered on the house to house canvass during the last two weeks in May. All the workers took one precinct at a time and thoroughly canvassed, as far as possible, all the voters, devoting one day to each precinct. Open air meetings in each precinct will be held during June.

25th Assembly District.

The efforts of the 25th A. D. in May were directed towards convassing the voters. During the last two weeks a number of workers met every night, starting out in groups of two to canvass. After several hours of work all returned to their starting point to discuss their experiences and to have supper together.

On the whole, it was found that the work was enjoyable, and the results very gratifying. The canvassing was supplemented by an unusual "Open Discussion—for and against Votes for Women"—at the

Parish House of the Church of the Ascension, 12 West 11th Street, on May 28th. The attractive title of this meeting was, "Are You on the Fence?" and there were speeches and questions answered by Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Crystal Eastman Benedict, Gilbert Rose and James Lees Laidlaw. Miss Wenona Marlin was the chairman.

On May 26th a pleasant programme, consisting of speeches, music and dancing, was held for Italian voters, at the Liberal Club, 135 MacDougal Street.

Street meetings were held in Washington Square every Saturday evening, under the direction of Miss Marlin, as well as election district open air meetings by their individual captains.

A successful meeting was held also in Minetta Lane, for the colored people of the district.

31st Assembly District.

On April 30th the Civic Betterment Club of the 31st Assembly District, Woman Suffrage Party, gave a concert and dance at the Ellsmere, 80 West 126th Street. This was given primarily to the politicians of the district. It was a splendid success from every point of view, and much was accomplished to extend the cause of equal suffrage.

The district was represented May 2d by a large touring car, gaily decorated in the suffrage yellow. Miss Frances and Miss Portia Willis were the speakers, and after taking part in the Automobile Parade, the street meetings, held in various points in the district, were attended by large crowds, and many enrollments secured.

May 14th was the regular meeting of the District Club, and Mrs. Charters and Miss Dock were the speakers, the subjects of their talks being, "Why Militancy Seemed Expedient in England," and "The Results of English Militancy." The meeting was well attended, and encouraging because most of those present were new attendants.

BROOKLYN

The Norwegian Suffrage League was formed a year ago in Brooklyn, with President, Mrs. E. L. Aus; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. G. L. Drewson. It is the first organization of its kind in the United States, and has now 150 members.

A mass meeting was held April 27th, at Parkway Assembly Rooms, 51st Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. More than four hundred were present and many had to leave, as they could not even get inside the door on account of the crowd. Two Norwegian ministers spoke, Rev. Trelstad (in Norwegian) and Dr. Fonkalsrud. The third speaker was Professor Eugenie Raye-Smith. Excellent music was rendered by Miss Inga Oerner, Metropolitan Opera soprano, and Mrs. Frederick de Jahn, pianist. Following the programme coffee and cakes were served to all present.

4th Assembly District.

A large meeting was held on May 29th at the Long Island Business College, 143 South 8th Street. Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Mr. Mann Fleisher were the speakers and aroused much enthusiasm in the audience. The number of the enrollments and the size of the collection indicated that Miss Hay was there.

5th Assembly District.

Two club meetings and a conference of captains have been held during the month. The district took part in the parade of May 2d, having two automobiles in line. The Flying Squadron visited the district on May 11th. "Colonel" Craft and Mrs. Howe were the speakers at three afternoon street meetings. A district headquarters was held in a store corner of Lewis and Jefferson Avenues during the last week of the month.

9th Assembly District.

The 9th Assembly District has spent an active month with a flying squadron, parade and enrollment station. There were four street meetings and a great mass meeting in Exempt Fireman's Hall, where Miss Ida Craft, Mrs. Lillian Griffin and the Honorable Oscar L. Smith, of Nevada, spoke. In the 36th Election District Mrs. Goddard spoke between reels at a moving picture theatre, with the result that many in the audience enrolled. On the 13th the Sunset Suffrage Club held its meeting; on the 12th the Third Club met with Mrs. Kelskrup; on the 14th Mrs. W. F. Purdy entertained the district workers at luncheon, and on the same day, Mrs. E. F. Whitaker spoke before the Men and Women's Bible Class of the Fourth Avenue Methodist Church. In the latter part of the month Enrollment Fortnight was observed, and many new workers were added to the district's resources.

10th Assembly District.

Street meetings have been held on the corner of Hanson and Ashland Places on Monday nights, Miss Irish, speaker; at Flatbush and Seventh Avenues, Wednesdays, Mrs. Lilly and Miss McConville, speakers; and at Myrtle and Waverly Avenues, Saturday nights, Miss Irish, Mrs. Lilly, Miss Frazier, Mrs. Childs and Miss Story, speakers.

A recruiting station was opened at Fulton and Cumberland Streets, in a large, attractive store, secured by Mrs. Brockway through the courtesy of the owner, Mr. Allee, who believes in our cause and is doing much to forward it in this district.

The District Club meeting was held at Headquarters, Tuesday, May 5th. A large audience greeted Mrs. Cannon, who talked on the Colorado troubles in the mining districts. Mrs. Cothran read letters from Miss Schloss, and showed photographs from Trinidad.

The evenings of May 15th, 16th and 17th were Suffrage Nights at the Danse de Luxe, where Mrs. Lilly was allowed to speak for ten minutes. This district sold tickets and reaped the benefit.

11th Assembly District.

The regular executive meeting, on May 6th, was well attended and there were planned two moving picture shows to raise district funds on May 27th and May 28th. We hold two street meetings a week during May and June. The speakers for these are Miss Charlotte Smith, Miss Lillian McConville, Miss Hale, Miss Bertha Irish, Miss Grace Story. Mrs. E. C. Cheel has these meetings in charge and her helpers are Mrs. Emilie Lockwood, Mrs. Lillian LeFevre, Mrs. Grace Earle, Mrs. H. Adelman.

The new active Captains are: For the 15th E. D., Miss Marguerite Wardwell; for the 3d, Miss Judith Butterworth; for the 4th, Miss Mary Quinn; for the 10th, Miss Rose Gallagher.

The colored women's club, with the help of Mrs. Emilie B. Lockwood, held an open meeting at the hall 1068 Fulton Street, on May 5th, which was crowded with an enthusiastic audience. The speakers were Col. Ida Craft, Mrs. Mabel Rose Rees, Mrs. Wm. Rorke, Mrs. L. C. Hall, Mrs. M. C. Lawton, Mr. Chas. Smith, Mrs. A. W. Lacy, Mrs. Chas. Bradley. Miss Esther Bradley occupied the Chair.

12th Assembly District.

On May 15th we were permitted to present our cause before a meeting of the 12th A. D. Republican Club About 200 club members, including our Assemblyman, were present, and we were most courteously received. Mrs. William Grant Brown was speaker, and made a most excellent address. The district has endeavored to have a hearing before the Democratic organization, but has been unable to accomplish a meeting this spring.

Street meetings are held every week and enrollments are steadily increasing.

On May 4th the First Club held a large meeting at the Public Library, Sixth Avenue and 9th Street. Seven members made five-minute speeches, each taking up a different phase of the suffrage question. Some

of the subjects discussed were "Woman in the Home," "Woman in Industry," "The Tax-Paying Woman," "Child-Labor," all with reference to the woman's vote. We found this meeting to be good propaganda. A hundred people were present, and they all seemed most enthusiastic.

16th Assembly District.

The past month has been a busy period for the 16th Assembly District. A parlor meeting, largely attended, was held at the home of Mrs. R. Zuckerman, captain of the 39th election district, 1530 52d Street, at which Mrs. Mary M. Lilly and Mr. George Lloyd spoke.

Mrs. Forbes-Robertson Hale addressed two hundred men at the annual banquet of the Bath Beach Taxpayers' Association. This opportunity was secured through the efforts of Mrs. Cora Kelley, captain of the 22d election district.

Three decorated automobiles filled with members represented the district in the Suffrage Parade, May 2d. Following the parade speeches were made at ten street meetings. Mrs. Marguerite Krecker and Mr. George Lloyd addressed the members of Men's Club of the Borough Park M. E. Church, on May 8th. On Sunday evening, May 10th, a parlor meeting was held at 1647 Bath Avenue, Bath Beach.

18th Assembly District.

Club No. 2 met on April 29th. Mrs. Henry Annable, Chairman Alliance of Women's Club of Brooklyn, gave an interesting talk on the condition of women in India, Turkey, China, Egypt and Iceland.

On April 28th there was a meeting of Club 4, which was addressed by Mrs. Rose and Mrs. George L. Reese, and an interesting account of the work at the Bedford Reformatory was given by Miss Jeannette Taylor, who spent six weeks at that institution as an assistant to Dr. Davis. Music and recitations completed a most enjoyable evening.

20th Assembly District.

The regular monthly meeting of the 20th Assembly District Club was held at the Bushwick Garage, Tuesday, April 21st. Miss Beatrice Fraser spoke upon "Democracy and Suffrage," and Mrs. C. O. Blaisdell upon the subject of what states having suffrage accomplished through the vote. The method for canvassing the various election districts was discussed by the leader and members were urged to become captains and accomplish this work.

23rd Assembly District.

The activities of the month comprise several outdoor meetings, which have been addressed by Miss Craft, Miss Kuntz and others. A theatre party was held on May 12th, at the Bushwick Theatre, to raise funds for the propaganda work of the district.

RICHMOND.

May 2d in Richmond proved to be one of the red letter (or should we say yellow letter?) days in the history of the suffrage movement. Promptly at 2 o'clock, at the signal from our bugler, Mrs. Henry G. Bunnell, our eight automobiles, gorgeously gay with yellow bunting, suffrage flags and Richmond banners, swung into line and proceeded from the Borough Hall, at St. George, on a fifty-six mile tour of the Island. Forty-three speeches were made in fourteen villages, and over 150 enrollments were secured. The speakers were Miss Jeannette Taylor, of Brooklyn, and Miss Clara Salem, Mrs. Butler, Miss Alberta Hill, Mrs. Wm. G. Wilcox, Borough Chairman; Mrs. Francis E. Brewer, District Leader of Staten Island.

On Saturday, May 16, the season's "hikes" were begun. Mrs. Rorke, of Brooklyn, was the principal speaker. She was assisted by the District Leader and Borough Chairman. Meetings were held at Rossville, Pleasant Plains, Grantville, Mariner's Harbor and Port Richmond. Fifty-six enrollments were secured.

For the campaign fortnight temporary headquarters were opened for a day in the several election districts, where speeches were made and recruits enlisted for the cause. A "hike" was made through the outlying election districts so that all were covered.

BRONX ACTIVITIES IN GENERAL.

Woman's Independence Day, May 2d, was fittingly observed in the Bronx by open air meetings in all five Assembly districts. All local suffrage societies were invited to co-operate with the Bronx W. S. P. on this occasion, and much splendid team work was done. Mrs. Olive Pierce, leader of the 34th A. D., and Chairman of out-door demonstration, led the army of speakers; Mrs. John Jay McKelvey, Borough Chairman, and Mrs. Henrietta Speke Seeley, made their first open air speeches, and were greeted with great enthusiasm. Mrs. Edna Kopp, representing the 30th A. D., also spoke. The street meetings of the month have been numerous, and largely attended. Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. D. N. Palmer, Miss Grant, Dr. Dunn, of Boston, and others have spoken at these meetings with excellent results.

The culmination of the month's activities was the mass meeting held at Burland's Casino, Westchester Avenue, on Thursday evening, May 28th. The topics discussed were "Are Women People?" and "Is this a Democracy?" The themes were ably handled by Mr. Douglas Mathewson, President Bronx Borough; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President International W. S. Alliance; Dr. Katherine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Corrections, and Miss Mary Garret Hay, City Chairman, W. S. P. The presence of the Borough President, and his participation in the meeting was an additional proof of the friendliness of the City administration to the suffrage cause. The speakers were both eloquent and convincing, and they roused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm. Enrollments came in by the score, and the collection box was weighty. It was an inspiring occasion for the borough and suffrage work received a tremendous impetus.

32nd Assembly District.

The Northside Republican Club, for the first time, accorded suffragists a hearing at its regular meeting, on May 13th. The privilege was secured by Mrs. L. J. Van Orden, secretary of the district. Miss Louise Grant, of California, spoke on "Results"; the other speaker was Miss Martha Klatschken. On May 19th, Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffern spoke to a group of women on "Campaign Methods," at the residence of Mrs. Ellen Smith, 272 E. 140th Street.

33rd Assembly District.

A parlor meeting was held on the 13th, at the home of Mrs. A. Friedland, 616 E. 158th Street, at which Mrs. Suffern spoke to a number of interested women. A well-attended open-air meeting was held on May 14th, at 163d Street and Prospect Avenue, Miss Grant, Mrs. Arthur and Miss Klatschken speaking. Mrs. Suffren spoke on May 21st, at the home of Mrs. May Simonds, and again on the 27th, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Buhleier, her topic on both occasions referring to campaign methods.

34th Assembly District.

Captains' meetings have been held every Monday evening during the past month, and much work has been planned for the summer. Mrs. D. N. Palmer opened her home, 631 East 160th Street, for a woman's meeting, at which Mrs. Suffren instructed her hearers how to win in 1915. The district opened headquarters for the last week of the month on Tremont and Washington Avenues, and held daily meetings.

35th Assembly District.

Mrs. Suffren took in this district on May 14th, in the course of instruction she has been giving on campaign methods, speaking at the home of Mrs. William Swan, 2387 Grand Avenue.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY

CALENDAR FOR JUNE

June 1st.—Brooklyn, 10th Assembly District. Street meeting, Ashland and Hanson Place. 8 P. M. **Every Monday evening in June.**

Bronx, 34th Assembly District, home of Mrs. Olive Pierce, 2038 Mapes Avenue. 8 P. M. Captain's meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Captains' and Workers' meeting.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, Chatham Square. 5 P. M. Silent speech.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, home of Miss Mary Fisher, 112 East 17th Street. 8 P. M. Captains' meeting.

June 2d.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District. Bedford Branch Public Library. 8 P. M. Free mass meeting. Speakers, ex-Senator Oscar J. Smith of Nevada, Mrs. Mabel Rose Rees, Mr. Geo. E. O'Dell of London.

Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, Avenue C and Fourth Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, Exempt Firemen's Hall, 69th Street and Third Avenue. Noon luncheon and speeches. Tickets 35 cents. Mrs. Philip Comstock, speaker. There will be an anti-suffrage table.

June 3d.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Lafayette and Bedford Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, Hanover Square. Noon. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Minetta Lane and Sixth Avenue. 8 P. M. Minetta Lane Suffrage Club.

Brooklyn, 5th Assembly District. Street meeting, Seventh and Flatbush Avenues. 8 P. M. **Every Wednesday evening in June.**

June 4th.—Manhattan, 3d Assembly District, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 5th.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Ryerson Street and DeKalb Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, Cortlandt Street and North River. Noon. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 5th Assembly District, 793 Fulton Street (corner Cumberland). Captains' meeting. 8 P. M.

June 6th.—Bronx, 34th Assembly District, McKinley Square. 1 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 96th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Bedford and Jefferson Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, East Broadway, southwest of Seward Park. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District. Washington Square. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 5th Assembly District, Waverly and Myrtle Avenues. Street meeting. 8 P. M. **Every Saturday evening in June.**

June 8th.—Bronx, 34th Assembly District, home of Mrs. Olive Pierce, 2038 Mapes Avenue. 8 P. M. Captains' meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Captains' and Workers' meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, N. E. cor. 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Myrtle and Kent Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, under Brooklyn Bridge. 5 P. M. Silent speech.

Brooklyn, 18th Assembly District, 411 East Sixteenth Street. 3:30 P. M. Business meeting, Club 1.

June 9th.—Brooklyn, 6th Assembly District, Seventh Street and Avenue C. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 10th.—Manhattan, 1st Assembly District. Wall Street and Broadway. Noon. Street meeting.

June 11th.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Bedford Avenue and Pacific Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 3d Assembly District, St. Marks Place. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 12th.—Manhattan, 5th Assembly District, Jackson Square. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

June 13th.—Bronx, 34th Assembly District, East 163d Street and Prospect Avenue. 1:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 96th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway. 4 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, Broome and Ridge Streets. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Washington Square. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 15th.—Bronx, 34th Assembly District, home of Mrs. Olive Pierce, 2038 Mapes Avenue. 8 P. M. Captains' meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Captains' and Workers' meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, N. E. corner 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, Chatham Square. 5 P. M. Silent speech.

June 16th.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Grand and Putnam Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, near 252 East Fourth Street 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 17th.—Manhattan, 2d Assembly District, Maiden Lane and South Street. Noon. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 9th Assembly District, 162-85th Street. 2 P. M. Street meeting.

June 18th.—Brooklyn, 5th Assembly District. Board of Trade, Fulton Street. Suffrage Debate. 9 P. M.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Myrtle Avenue and Emerson Place. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 3d Assembly District, 14th Street and Fourth Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 19th.—Manhattan, 5th Assembly District, West 14th Street and Eighth Avenue. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

June 20th.—Bronx, 34th Assembly District, 169th Street and Union Avenue. 1:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 96th

Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Classon Avenue and Eastern Parkway. 4 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 10th Assembly District, Stanton and Ludlow Streets. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Washington Square. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 22d.—Bronx, 34th Assembly District, home of Mrs. Olive Pierce, 2038 Mapes Avenue. 8 P. M. Captains' meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Captains' and Workers' meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, N. E. corner 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Bedford and Atlantic Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 4th Assembly District, Hoe's factory on Grand Street. Noon. Street meeting.

June 23d.—Manhattan, 6th Assembly District, Houston Street and Avenue C. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 24th.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Eastern Parkway and Washington Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 1st Assembly District, Battery Park. Noon. Street meeting.

June 25th.—Manhattan, 3d Assembly District, Seventh Street and Second Avenue. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 26th.—Manhattan, 5th Assembly District, Greenwich Avenue and West 13th Street. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

June 27th.—Bronx, 34th Assembly District, Third and Tremont Avenues. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 96th Street and Broadway. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue. 4 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 8th Assembly District, Orchard and Division Streets. 5 P. M. Street meeting.

Manhattan, 25th Assembly District, Washington Square. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

June 29th.—Manhattan, 17th Assembly District, 224 Riverside Drive. 3 to 6 P. M. Captains' and Workers' meeting.

Manhattan, 31st Assembly District, N. E. corner 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. 8:30 P. M. Street meeting.

June 30th.—Brooklyn, 11th Assembly District, Bedford Avenue and Quincy Street. 8 P. M. Street meeting.

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"Pomander Walk" will be given in the open air by the Frank Lee Short Company, at Ocean Avenue and Lincoln Road, opposite Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday, June 6th, at 2:30 P. M., for the benefit of the *Woman Suffrage Party*. Tickets, fifty cents and one dollar, may be obtained at Brooklyn Headquarters, 27 Lafayette Street.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, etc., of THE WOMAN VOTER, published monthly at 48 East 34th St., New York, N. Y., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor—FLORENCE WOOLSTON, 431 West 121st St., New York City.

Managing Editor—None.

Business Manager—FLORA GAPEN, 38 West 38th St., New York City.

The Voter Committee—MRS. T. B. WELLS, Chairman.

Publisher—THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY, 48 East 34th St., New York, N. Y.

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Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities:

No "known bondholders, mortgages, or other security holders."

(Signature of editor, publisher, bus. mgr. or owner)
FLORA GAPEN, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1914.

WM. E. FORD, Notary Public No. 100, Kings County, N. Y.

Certificate filed in New York County No. 22
(SEAL) *My Commission expires March* 30, 1915.

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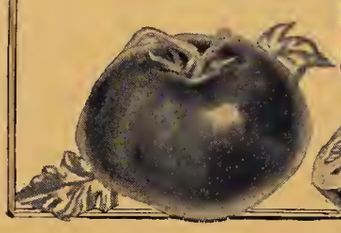

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